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The Health of Norwich

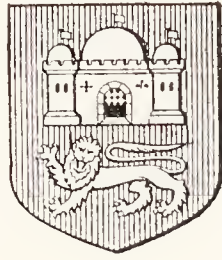


1966



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1966

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1966)

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN H. PERRY, J.P.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. E. E. STEVENSON

Vice-Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Members:

Coun. P. W. BARLOW

„ MISS V. E. DURRANT

„ R. C. FROSTICK

„ MRS. F. E. HANSELL

Coun. C. A. C. HEWITT

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ L. G. RICHARDS

„ G. ROADLEY-SIMKIN

Co-opted Members:

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

{ *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council*

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

{ *Representatives of the Norwich*

DR. A. S. WOOLSTONE

{ *Local Medical Committee*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1966)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare).

CICELY R. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Health)
STEPHANIE A. LAING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H., D.C.H.
(from 1st September, 1966)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers
MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S.(Lond.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.Obst.R.C.O.G.(Lond.)

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B.(B'ham.), D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.A.

Principal School Dental Officer
A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

School Dental Officers
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glasgow)
(2 vacancies)

6 Dental Surgery Assistants
(2 vacancies)

Chest Physician (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board)
P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:
MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)

17 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (2 vacancies)

2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 vacancy, part-time)

1 Cleansing Attendant

6 Health Visitors Assistants

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
(Vacant)

1 Senior Midwife

14 Domiciliary Midwives (4 vacancies)

District Nursing Superintendent
MISS H. M. H. LONGHURST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse
1 Senior Nurse

15 District Nurses (1 vacancy)

2 Bathing Attendants (equivalent)

Home Help Organiser:
MISS M. L. HOLDWAY

Assistant Home Help Organiser:
MRS. J. E. ANDREW
Home Helps—the equivalent of 100 whole-time
(15 vacancies)

Chiropody Service
Chief Chiropodist:
E. C. COMBER, L.Ch., H.Ch.D.

5 Chiropodists (*Part-time*)
4 Foot Hygiene Attendants (*Part-time*)
2 Home Advisers

Speech Therapists:
MRS. L. M. TARBOX, L.C.S.T. (*Whole-time*)
from 1st September, 1966.
MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst:
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
J. E. BRADSHAW, D.M.A. (Senior)
F. J. POND
D. DRANSFIELD, S.R.N., R.M.N.
J. M. HART, R.M.N., R.N.M.S.
Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Deputy Supervisor, 4 Assistants, (2 Male, 2 Female)
Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors (1 vacancy)
4 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 27 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
10 Inspectors, (1 vacancy), all holding the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat
and Other Foods in addition to the statutory qualification, includes Abattoir
superintendent.
4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors
3 Authorised Meat Inspectors
1 Cleansing Inspector, 2 Assistant Cleansing Inspectors

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant
K. CAMPLING, D.M.A., A.R.S.H.
Administrative Assistant
A. D. HOLDER, D.M.A.
28 Clerks
7 Shorthand-typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.
1 Inspector, 3 Unqualified Assistants, 1 Clerk/Shorthand-typist

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting this statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1966—the 75th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Norwich.

General Statistics

The population has fallen slightly from 119,170 to 118,100. The trend of many years past for Norwich folk to move out into the environs has persisted, as is shown by the fact that there were 1,809 live births and only 1,381 deaths, yet the population fell.

The number of inhabited houses has risen slightly (by some 800) to 43,266. This gives a ratio of 2·7 persons per dwelling compared with 2·8 per dwelling for the year 1965. During the year 829 houses and flats were erected by the Council as compared with the figure 368 of the preceding year. Private construction accounted for 373 compared with 320.

Vital Statistics

There were a few more stillbirths during the year under review, but the increase is not statistically significant. The number of live births fell from 1,947 in 1965 to 1,809. This falling birth rate is manifest throughout the country and is probably slightly accentuated in Norwich by the moving out of relatively young people to the environs.

The number of infant deaths has risen from 28 to 43. This gives a ratio of 23·77 per thousand live births compared with 14·38 for the preceding year. This increase is naturally exercising our minds greatly, but should, I think, be taken in the context of the picture as a whole, over a period of time. I, therefore, quote the number of infant deaths for the preceding 10 years:

1956	28	1961	40
1957	34	1962	38
1958	29	1963	30
1959	31	1964	31
1960	40	1965	28

From these figures it will be appreciated that there has been a great deal of fluctuation in the numbers. When one examines the figure for 1966 statistically, the deviation is not significant.(a) Furthermore when the rate for 1966 is compared with the rate for England and Wales (18·9) the difference is not statistically significant.(b) However, I know that at least one of my colleagues in another large city has experienced a similar deviation for 1966.

A total of 44 accidental deaths was recorded during the year. This compares with 51 for the preceding year and 37 for 1964.

Included in the figures were 22 deaths from road accidents, compared with 17 in 1965 and 14 in 1964.

Employment

The figures supplied by the Ministry of Labour for the number of unemployed in the Norwich Employment Exchange Administrative Area are interesting. These figures embrace, of course, more than just the City of Norwich. I set them out below:

			Mid-January	Mid-December
1964	..	..	2,001	1,417
1965	..	..	1,531	1,224
1966	..	..	1,323	1,731

Cremation

It is interesting to note the number of cremations carried out in the area totalled 888 as compared with 903 in the preceding year or 784 for 1964. Does this represent a tapering-off of a trend?

So far as the Norwich City Crematorium is concerned the numbers have not altered materially, being 409 compared with 415 in 1965.

Cervical Screening

Screening for Cervical Carcinoma by the examination of a Cervical Smear has made some progress during the year. Towards the latter part of the year every family doctor was allowed 2 Cervical Smears per week. Obviously, to make facilities available for the examination of these Smears involves training of personnel, etc., and cannot be quickly achieved, and it was, therefore, with much satisfaction that those interested in preventive medicine welcomed this allowance of 2 Smears per doctor per week. However, this

- (a) Mean of deaths 1956 to 1965 = 33
Deaths 1966—Mean Value = 10

$$\text{Standard Error} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{p \times q}{n}\right)} = 6.45$$

∴ not significant

- (b) The formula used to compare the local and national rates was:

$$\text{Standard Error} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M1^2}{d1} + \frac{M2^2}{d2}\right)}$$

Where M1 and M2 are the rates and d1 and d2 are the numbers of deaths respectively.

Standard Error = 3.62.

The difference is not significant (4.87) as it does not exceed twice the Standard Error (7.24).

question of detection of Cervical Carcinoma needs, I think, much closer examination. Each year some 2,500 women die from Carcinoma of the Cervix, but if one looks at some other common sites for Carcinoma one finds that Cancer of the Breast is responsible for 10,000 deaths and Cancers of Large Intestine and Bronchus and Lung account for some 5,500 and 3,000 deaths respectively. It is, therefore, obvious that any woman stands four times the chance of dying of Carcinoma of the Breast that she does of Carcinoma of the Cervix. Should, therefore, perhaps, an examination embrace something more than just the taking of a Cervical Smear? Should one suggest to women that they should palpate their breasts and at the first sign of a lump consult their doctor? Should the palpation of breasts form part of examination at which a Cervical Smear is taken and, indeed, part, as it were, of a "Well Woman Clinic"? One or two authorities have pioneered mass screening techniques and I am looking closely into these. I feel convinced, however, that the proper person to undertake any such examinations, be they for one specific purpose such as to exclude Carcinoma of Cervix or be they part of a wider screening procedure, is the family doctor. Consequently, the Local Health Authority should only provide facilities when they are not otherwise available.

I think the time has now come, and particularly as I understand Smears are now unlimited, for the local Health Authority to take a more active interest in this question of Cervical Smear and other screening procedures through the medium of Health Education. The Hospital Authorities have now provided the facilities for examining more Smears and it is up to the local Health Authority to try and educate women to avail themselves of these preventive measures.

Midwifery

It is interesting to note that for the first time the number of Norwich mothers delivered at home was less than the number confined in hospital.

Infectious Diseases

During the year there was, as most people probably know, an outbreak of Smallpox in the Midlands area. Some 48 cases occurred, fortunately of a mild type. Other outbreaks occurred in Wales (12 cases) and Lancashire (9 cases).

People's memories are short, and it is worth recalling that in the 'thirties there was quite an amount of Smallpox, fortunately mainly mild, prevalent in this country. Indeed, in Norwich 60 cases were notified in the year 1932. A very long-service member of the staff was telling me the other day how she nursed Smallpox cases in the 'thirties in the Norwich Smallpox hospital. This stimulated me to seek some old records and I am indebted to Mr. R. K. Binks, City Engineer, for his help. I was intrigued at the plans for the

conversion of a farm-house and out-buildings in 1900 to a proposed Smallpox Hospital. We came across some further plans dated 1928 where the barn had become the ward, the farm-house a nurses' quarters in one portion and caretaker's quarters in the other, and of the other out-buildings, one was converted to 4 earth closets. Alongside this was a bathroom, and beside this a coach-house and stable. I was further intrigued to hear of the horse-drawn black ambulance known locally, apparently, as the "Black Maria" and which conveyed the patients to hospital. Hence the coach-house and stable. This is all now a matter of history, but it behoves us to remember that if the vaccination rate is not maintained there could be further outbreaks of Smallpox as has been evidenced elsewhere already in the year under review.

Environmental Health

Last year I saw fit to comment on the difficulties we were experiencing in inspecting food premises. As mentioned by the Chief Public Health Inspector during the year we managed to appoint some Meat Inspectors, thus relieving Public Health Inspectors for other wider duties. The position with regard to the inspection of food premises is improving, but I am not still satisfied that we are achieving all we ought. However, a number of successful prosecutions were taken during this year. One restaurant proprietor was fined £125 and one firm of bakers and confectioners £175. Obviously, the main value of such prosecutions is in the publicity which the matter gains in the local press.

Acknowledgment

I am grateful for the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year. Without the loyalty and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. To all grades of staff I extend my thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22E.

3rd August, 1967.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS
MORTALITY TABLES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	..	..	118,100
Area	..	..	8,165 acres
Inhabited Houses	..	..	43,266 (2·7 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	..	..	£5,507,499
Product of 1d. rate		..	£22,520

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	..	..	1,809
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	..		15·32 per 1,000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	..		16·09 per 1,000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	..		9·40
Stillbirths	..	..	27
Stillbirth Rate	..	..	14·71 per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Total Live and Stillbirths	..		1,836
Infant Deaths	..	..	43
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	..	..	23·77 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate only	..	..	24·41 per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate only	..	..	17·65 per 1,000 illegitimate live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	..		15·48 per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate			12·71 per 1,000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	..		27·23 per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	0
Deaths	..	..	1,381
Death Rate (Crude)	..		11·69 per 1,000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	..		10·87 per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	..	..	0·076 per 1,000 population
Respiratory	..	..	0·076 per 1,000 population
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	..	..	2·27 per 1,000 population
Lung and Bronchus	..		0·44 per 1,000 population
Other Sites	..	..	1·83 per 1,000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate			0·05 per 1,000 population
Marriage Rate	..	..	9·51 per 1,000 population

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,809 live births recorded in 1966, giving a crude birth rate of 15.32 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 16.34 for 1965.

The England and Wales provisional figure is 17.7 per 1,000 population; the falling birth rate has now reached its lowest level since 1961.

There were 27 stillbirths, a rate of 14.71 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The rate for 1965 was 11.17.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ..	844	86	930	12	2	14
Female ..	795	84	879	11	2	13
Totals ..	1,639	170	1,809	23	4	27

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,381, equivalent to a crude death rate of 11.69 per 1,000 population. This compares with a rate of 12.65 for 1965. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7. This was 0.2 higher than that for 1965.

Infantile Mortality

43 infants died before completing one year of life, representing a rate of 23.77 per 1,000 live births. This is 15 more than last year, when the rate was 14.38. The England and Wales rate for the year was 18.9 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. This was 0.1 per 1,000 below that for 1965.

Of the 43 infant deaths, 28 occurred before reaching the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.48 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 12.9.

Maternal Mortality

Again no maternal deaths occurred during the year. The provisional England and Wales maternal rate is 0.26 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Tuberculosis

9 persons died from respiratory tuberculosis in 1966, giving a death rate of 0·076 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from other forms of tuberculosis.

The rate for 1965 was 0·042.

The provisional England and Wales rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0·048 per 1,000.

Cancer

268 Norwich residents died from cancer in the year. This gives a death rate of 2·27 per 1,000 population. Included in this number were 52 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, representing a death rate of 0·44 per 1,000 population. The rates for England and Wales are 2·25 and 0·56 per 1,000 respectively.

Infectious Diseases

6 deaths were due to infectious diseases (5 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 1 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia), giving a rate of 0·05 per 1,000 population. 18 deaths occurred in 1965, representing a rate of 0·15.

Marriages

1,123 marriages took place in 1966. This represents a rate of 9·51 per 1,000 population, compared with 9·35 in 1965. The England and Wales rate is 16·0.

Accidents

Deaths from accidental causes were:

Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	22
All other accidents (see page 19)	..	..	22

Traffic accidents in Norwich also resulted in 174 persons being seriously injured and 759 persons slightly injured. The 1965 figures were 177 and 764 respectively.

449 persons were involved in home accidents that necessitated their attendance at local hospitals.

Included in this number are 40 people (4 adults, 36 children) injured as a result of scalds, and 35 people (2 adults, 33 children) injured as a result of burns.

Nursing Homes

There were 2 Nursing Homes registered in the City, with a bed accommodation of 31, at the end of the year. The Homes were inspected during 1966.

Cremation

A total of 888 cremations were carried out at the Norwich City and other crematoria during the year. These were of deaths which occurred in Norwich irrespective of place of residence. 409 cremations were carried out at the Norwich City Crematorium. Of this number 296 were those of Norwich residents.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Weather statistics have been kindly supplied by Mr. P. Beale of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston—page 18.

Water Supply

Information on the water supply in Norwich has been given by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer and Manager—page 74.

Sewerage

Mr. R. K. Binks, the City Engineer, has kindly given his comments on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal—page 77.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises, a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

The Ministry of Labour has been able to supply statistics on the number of unemployed in the Norwich administrative area—page 16. The Ministry cannot give precise information as to the population of the area.

STATISTICAL TABLES

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1966

					Mid January	Mid December
EXTRACTIVE						
Agriculture and Forestry	..	M			103	104
		F			3	3
Fishing	.. ..	M			3	5
		F			—	—
Mining and Quarrying	.. ..	M			—	6
		F			—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					109	118
					<hr/>	<hr/>
MANUFACTURING						
Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	M			46	67
		F			10	16
Chemicals	.. ..	M			1	4
		F			3	3
Metal Manufacture	.. ..	M			7	13
		F			—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	..	M			31	50
		F			4	17
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer- ing	.. ..	M			—	2
		F			—	—
Vehicles	.. ..	M			10	7
		F			3	1
Metal Goods	.. ..	M			15	15
		F			2	4
Textiles	.. ..	M			7	12
		F			1	—
Leather and Fur	.. ..	M			4	2
		F			1	—
Clothing and Footwear	.. ..	M			27	104
		F			9	20
Bricks, Glass, Pottery, Cement	..	M			8	7
		F			—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc.	.. ..	M			15	25
		F			—	1
Paper, Printing and Publishing	..	M			15	8
		F			4	1
Other Manufacturing Industries	..	M			7	8
		F			1	3
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					231	390

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1966—*continued***

SERVICES				Mid January	Mid December
Construction	M			231	342
	F			4	3
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	M			15	22
	F			—	1
Transport and Communications ..	M			113	111
	F			1	4
Distributive Trades	M			141	205
	F			33	27
Insurance, Banking, Finance ..	M			56	60
	F			3	4
Professional and Scientific ..	M			27	51
	F			9	15
Miscellaneous	M			140	156
	F			35	52
Public Administration and Defence	M			86	75
	F			9	6
Ex Her Majesty's Forces and Not Specified	M			58	65
	F			22	24
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				983	1,223
				<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ..				1,323	1,731
				<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS 1965 ..				1,531	1,224

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1962-66

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F			Average Relative Humidity 1966	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Years 1961-65 Min.	Max.	1966 Min.	Max.	
January	70.2	68.2	48.1	58.9	33.1	2.04	0.78	0.36	1.77	1.22	31.0	40.6	32.4	40.0	88.8
February	62.7	69.6	70.2	29.9	35.6	1.36	0.50	0.78	1.05	2.84	32.6	42.8	36.6	45.7	88.9
March	101.2	104.4	56.0	102.1	96.8	1.17	2.18	3.39	2.32	0.95	34.4	46.9	36.2	49.1	83.5
April	143.1	142.4	117.2	119.3	97.7	1.66	1.89	2.71	3.08	1.89	41.2	53.6	38.1	51.3	81.9
May	158.9	205.8	235.8	147.7	202.5	1.68	1.84	0.93	1.96	1.10	44.0	59.6	43.9	61.1	76.3
June	240.3	197.3	156.4	168.6	163.3	0.41	1.55	3.55	1.57	2.78	48.4	66.2	50.8	68.7	80.1
July	146.3	206.5	206.9	113.9	147.7	2.58	1.67	0.95	3.81	3.26	50.5	67.3	50.8	65.9	78.1
August	151.2	103.6	193.9	188.3	188.9	2.33	4.65	1.55	1.94	2.45	51.4	67.8	50.6	67.3	76.4
September	127.1	142.3	193.6	124.0	151.6	2.57	1.63	0.62	3.71	0.57	48.6	64.8	49.2	65.3	78.3
October	112.5	92.0	107.0	133.7	72.4	1.15	1.36	2.24	0.69	2.68	43.4	57.6	46.2	58.0	90.4
November	39.0	58.5	64.9	74.3	48.2	2.47	2.40	1.66	2.82	3.83	37.8	48.9	36.9	47.0	87.3
December	71.5	52.4	23.7	39.6	26.3	1.91	0.96	2.33	4.55	2.40	31.6	42.8	34.2	45.5	88.3
	1424.0	1443.0	1473.7	1300.3	1264.1	21.33	21.41	21.07	29.27	25.97					

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1966

	Under 1 year		1—5 years		5—15 years		15—25 years		25—35 years		35—45 years		45—55 years		55—65 years		65—75 years		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																						
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Falls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	4	14	—	14
Gas Leaks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Accidents* ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sub-Totals ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	11	7	15	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	1	—	16	6	6
TOTALS ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	23	21	21

*Deaths from Other Accidents male and female shown above comprise:—

	Males	Females	Age
Drowning	1	—	57
Asphyxia—constriction of neck—cardigan caught on metal rod knob in cot	1	—	10 months

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1966

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	705	21	9	2	—	9	6	14	42	133	223	246
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	F	676	7	6	2	—	5	9	18	42	61	145	381
Syphilitic Diseases	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	1
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	6
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	20	4
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	39	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	9	8	6
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	13	24	22
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	F	62	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	10	13	27
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	42	30
	F	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	26	79

[illegible]

RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and under 2 weeks		2 and under 3 weeks		3 and under 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and under 3 months		3 and under 6 months		6 and under 9 months		9 and under 12 months		Total under 1 year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Acute Bronchiolitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital Malformations ..	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	7
Premature Births ..	11	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Causes ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
Totals	17	5	3	1	—	1	1	—	21	7	4	3	2	—	1	3	2	—	30	13

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 12
Stillbirth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and		
Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements continued as in previous years, the Health Committee making a grant of £200 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work and contributing to Mother and Baby Home fees according to social and financial circumstances in individual cases.

Of the four applications for assistance two were granted, but one girl changed her mind and returned home, one was not granted as the girl was able to return to her parents, and one was refused.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Diocesan Outdoor Worker and include cases on Heartsease Estate which are dealt with by the Worker of the North and East Norfolk Association for social work.

New maternity cases referred from Doctors, Medical Social Workers, Probation Officers and others, 105. Cases brought forward from 1965, 22.

1966	Age of mother									Married	Single
	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over		
Illegitimate babies:											
Retained by Mother	2	2	10	2	4	17	4	—	—	3	38
With Foster Mother	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	5
Adopted	2	—	4	6	2	15	4	1	—	4	30
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview										9	
Putative fathers making voluntary financial contributions . .										7	

The Clerk to the Justices tells me 24 Affiliation Orders were made during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

A course of talks for expectant mothers, including preparation for motherhood and confinement, training in relaxation, and deep breathing exercises is carried out weekly in all the Ante-natal Clinics where Midwives and Health Visitors combine to give the teaching and training and also to give instruction in baby care.

Confinements

Institutional confinement was recommended in 503 out of 732 cases in which sociological reports were made to the Hospital Authorities.

For the first time the number of Norwich mothers delivered at home (43.9 % compared with 51 % in 1965) was less than the number in hospital, apparently following the national trend towards hospital confinement.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4 Earlham Road. Testing includes a routine test early in pregnancy, a repeat test at about the 31st week of pregnancy and, if necessary, a further test at 35 weeks.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 972 sterilized Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 148 less than the number issued in 1965.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Mobile Clinic

The Mobile Clinic was taken out of service in October, having provided facilities in various parts of the City for just over 7 years.

Static Clinics

The Eaton Parish Hall has been used for clinic purposes following the withdrawal of the Mobile Clinic from Ivory Road and Sotherton Road.

As the following figures show, there was a decline of almost 16 % in the number of children attending clinics, but the number of attendances declined by less than 3 %.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:		
1966	1965	1964-1			1966	1965	1964-1
1,333	1,481	1,562	4,376	47,199	14,752	15,172	17,275
1965	1964	1963-60	The figures for 1965 were:—		1965	1964	1963-60
1,500	1,672	2,037	5,209	48,577	15,090	16,278	17,209

			1966	1965
Average attendance per child	..	..	10.7	9.32
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	..	..	48.0	47.3

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1966 and 1965.

	Free	1966 Paid	Total	Free	1965 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Tins: equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	693	7,803	8,496	813	13,353	14,166

In addition, in 1966 2,842 tins were sold at the full cost of 4/—, and 1965, 2,716 tins.

	Free	1966 Paid	Total	Free	1965 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (Bottles)	1,233	23,146	23,379	1,402	22,064	23,466
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	270	1,012	1,282	261	1,105	1,366
Vitamin Tablets (Packets)	44	2,219	2,263	63	2,226	2,289

Treatment provided by the School Dental Service.

	Visits		Inspections			Additional courses of treatment commenced	Fillings	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	General Anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth root filled	Inlays	Crowns	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed
	First	Subsequent	First	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment													
Children under 5 ..	64 (126)	26 (173)	53 (129)	47 (120)	47 (120)	6 *	52 (142)	45 *	81 (110)	48 (73)	28 *	1 (—)	— (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	37 (95)	61 (61)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11 (19)	14 (66)	5 (26)	5 (20)	5 (20)	— *	7 (18)	7 *	7 (25)	2 (8)	1 *	— (—)	6 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	12 (19)

Dentures supplied:—

Patients supplied full upper or full lower	..	..	..	2	(10)
Patients supplied other dentures	..	..	..	—	(4)
Number of dentures supplied	..	..	..	4	(12)

The figures for 1965 are given in brackets. *Figures for 1965 not available.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:

“Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continues to decline, and every year a greater number appear to be attending their own dental surgeons.

Children Under Five

The figures compared with 1965 show an all round decrease in treatment; but this is partly offset by the fact that in previous reports all children not attending school (irrespective of age) were included.

With the present system many children of only just 4 would be counted in the school report (the age being calculated by the year of birth and not the month).”

Care of Premature Infants

Supplies of equipment for nursing premature babies at home are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic at 4 Earlham Road. Where the weight and vitality of such a baby justifies it, the domiciliary midwifery staff have the necessary facilities for looking after it at home and are encouraged to do so.

This equipment can also be used when required for transferring premature babies to hospital, and, in these cases, the midwife accompanies the baby in the ambulance.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year 6 persons were registered as Child Minders for a total of 78 children. 7 premises were registered as Day Nurseries for a total of 140 children. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

A review of all registrations was undertaken in the light of Ministry of Health Circular 5/65 and, where necessary, action taken to improve the standards.

Consultants' Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some defect of vision are referred to the School Eye Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

In cases where these children are found to require Orthoptic treatment they are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

		IN NORWICH		TO NORWICH RESIDENTS	
		Live	Stillborn	Live	Stillborn
Total births notified	..	2,959	76	1,813	28
Premature	} Domiciliary or less)				
(5lb. 8oz.		26	-	26	-
or less)		132	46	98	16
Totals	..	158	46	124	16

SURVIVAL
BIRTH WEIGHT

2 lb. 3oz. or less

30 Over 2lb. 3oz. up to
and including 3lb. 4oz.

Over 3lb. 4oz. up to
and including 4lb. 6oz.

Over 4lb. 6oz. up to
and including 4lb. 15oz.

Over 4lb. 15oz. up to
and including 5lb. 8oz.

STILL- BORN	LIVE BORN									
	DIED WITHIN					SURVIVED 28 DAYS				
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures	
4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	1	5	55.56		4.03	
2	2	1	2	—	—	28	84.85		22.58	
2	1	—	—	—	—	27	96.43		21.67	
5	1	—	—	—	2	46	93.88		37.10	
16	12	1	2	—	3	106	93.55		93.55	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

Supervision under Central Midwives' Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

The number of midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year was 37, an increase of 3 over 1965: 15 at the West Norwich Hospital, 22 at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The domiciliary service continued to suffer from a shortage of staff and it was necessary to employ 4 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of inhalational analgesia and each is provided with her own Entonox gas/oxygen apparatus, 5 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 10 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board, 9 on their first attempt, 1 subsequently.

Miscellaneous

3 mothers were attended only by the doctor, no midwife booked (emergencies).

(A) **Domiciliary Confinements** (see table) page 32.

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 1,400 mothers, of whom 470 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year. There were 53 stillbirths and 11 babies died within 10 days of birth.

Ante-natal clinics continued to be held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 2,120 women made 4,760 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 32 mothers made 32 post-natal attendances.

A. CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

	Total	ANALGESIA											
		DOCTOR BOOKED		DOCTOR NOT BOOKED		Mothers breast feeding at 10th day	GAS/AIR		GAS/OXYGEN		PETHIDINE		
		Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present		During delivery		During delivery		During delivery		
							Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present	
1966	803	442	357	2	2	277	308	278	51	39	260	251	
1965	980	527	441	—	2	425	474	373	—	—	348	326	
1964	988	519	468	—	1	414	465	375	—	—	350	331	
1963	991	591	398	—	2	452	530	365	—	—	423	292	
1962	1,035	570	464	1	—	565	516	386	—	—	409	318	
1961	1,026	570	453	—	3	527	516	367	—	—	436	291	
1960	1,023	564	441	—	18	548	530	396	—	—	406	272	
1959	972	469	435	3	65	596	443	420	—	—	333	301	
1958	952	431	417	7	97	529	386	430	—	—	296	306	

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM												
	Ante-Natal Care	To mothers delivered at home	To Mothers Delivered in Institutions and discharged before the 10th day from:—									
			Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall		Outside Institutions			
			Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits		
1966	8,927	11,852	332	1,913	279	786	221	464	1	1		
1965	9,091	14,559	346	1,972	231	763	166	523	—	—		
1964	9,394	14,894	342	1,957	456	908	134	269	—	—		
1963	10,317	15,736	256	1,638	142	369	147	335	—	—		
1962	10,252	17,349	276	1,537	157	389	174	353	—	—		
1961	9,672	16,809	211	1,137	161	368	170	285	—	—		
1960	10,177	14,316	250	1,568	244	859	215	691	1	2		
1959	10,951	17,321	180	1,093	252	955	233	820	5	12		
1958	10,947	17,235	144	903	269	955	230	842	2	2		

(b) *West Norwich Hospital*

831 mothers, of whom 315 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 21 stillbirths, 5 babies died within 10 days of birth.

(c) *Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)*

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 243 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

(C) *Consultant Facilities*

The Regional Hospital Board provided a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) *Norwich Mothers' Clinic*

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to this voluntary clinic at 18 Kingsley Road, which is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) *Maternity and Nursing Homes*

Before applicants are registered the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 2 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity), 1 nursing home having closed down in December.

(F) *Stillbirths*

There were 27 stillbirths allocated by the Registrar-General to Norwich residents in 1966, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and stillbirths of 14.71 as compared with 11.17 in 1965.

These were sub-divided as under:

Legitimate 23, Illegitimate 4. Being Males 14, Females 13.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante-partum haemorrhage, 4; Maternal Mumps, 1; Toxaemia, 3; Total, 8.

Foetal abnormalities—Congenital abnormalities, 1; Rhesus incompatibility, 3; Total, 4.

Other conditions—Cord round neck, 1; *Intra-uterine anoxia, 1; Placental infarction, 1; Placental insufficiency, 2; Post-maturity, 3; Prolapsed cord, 1; Very rapid breech delivery, 1; Unknown, 4; Total, 15.

*Disproportion—breech extraction, 1.

(G) Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued from 1965 for the notification to the Registrar-General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11-point questionnaire covering factors in family history, pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child “at risk” of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformation observable at birth and the table below shows the 44 conditions found in 36 babies (1 stillborn) born to Norwich mothers in 1966.

				Live	Stillbirth
Central Nervous System:					
Anencephalus	..	..	..	1	
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	3	
Spina Bifida Occulta	..	..	..	1	
Ear:					
Accessory Auricle	..	..	..	1	
Deformity of Lobe	..	..	..	1	
Deformity of Ear	..	..	..	1	
Alimentary System:					
Cleft Lip	..	..	..	1	
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	1	
Co-Anal Atresia	..	..	..	1	
Respiratory System:					
Defects of Lung	..	..	..	1	
Heart and Great Vessels:					
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	3	
Uro-Genital System:					
Exomphalos	..	..	..	1	
Hypospadias	..	..	..	4	
Ectopic Bladder	..	..	..	1	
Defects of Genitalia	..	..	..	2	
Limbs:					
Polydactyly	..	..	..	1	
Syndactyly	..	..	..	4	
Talipes	..	..	..	11	
Deformity of Finger	..	..	..	1	
Deformity of Legs	..	..	..	1	
Other Malformations:					
Cyclops	..	..	..	-	1
Mongolism	..	..	..	2	

4 babies with more than 1 abnormality:

Deformity of Ear, Polydactyly.

Ectopic Bladder, Hypospadias.

Hydrocephalus, Defects of Genitalia, Syndactyly, Deformity of Legs.

Hydrocephalus, Defects of Lung, Talipes.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

We continued, during the year, to keep on a register names of babies who were considered to be "at risk" of a disabling, mental or physical disease.

A team of 4 specially trained Health Visitors carry out hearing tests in the baby's home. In their second year of life, babies who were already on the Observation Register have been examined by the doctor at Infant Welfare Clinics and, if thought to be fit and well in all respects, were removed from the Register. The Register is under constant review as new children move into Norwich and information is received from hospital specialists.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains as before at 17. However, a shortage continues.

The experiment in the attachment of Health Visitors to groups of General Practitioners which started at the beginning of October 1965 was under review at the end of the year, 2 Health Visitors being attached to five practices.

6 Health Visitors' Assistants were employed at the end of the year.

<i>Cases visited by Health Visitors</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>	
Children born in: 1966 ..	1,784	(15)	5,097	(20)
1965 ..	1,181	(152)	3,184	(224)
1961-64 ..	2,186	(61)	5,003	(178)
Persons aged 65 and over ..	196	(490)	475	(4,734)
Mentally disordered persons	13	(13)	24	(127)
Persons discharged from hospital (excluding maternity and mental cases)	28	(5)	50	(20)
No. of tuberculous households visited	4	(-)	6	(-)
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	107	(-)	139	(-)

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the assistants.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment is 1 Superintendent and 20 whole-time Home Nurses.

At the end of the year 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Nurse, 14 whole-time Home Nurses were employed. The Superintendent and 10 of the Home Nurses were Queen's Nurses.

3 part-time Bathing Attendants were also engaged to give, under supervision, bathing and personal attention to patients.

An analysis of cases and visits show:

Home Nurses

				Average No. of Cases and Visits	
				1958—1965	
				Cases	Visits
				1966	
				Cases	Visits
Medical	..	..	1,112	27,324	1,049 35,264
Surgical	..	..	334	8,612	244 8,628
Infectious Diseases	..	..	3	30	18 160
Tuberculosis	..	..	3	120	17 915
Maternal Complications			18	129	37 274
Others	..	..	2	420	102 881
				1,472	36,635
				1,467	46,122

Included in the totals for 1966 are 983 cases and 25,513 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

The Bathing Attendants made 3,375 visits, during 1966, mostly to old people.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

869 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated during 1966.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,572 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 1,691 children received booster doses. 718 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 458. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:

Year of birth	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959- 1962	Others under age 16	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ..	638	771	32	18	111	2	1,572
Number of children who received reinforcing doses ..	2	253	429	51	910	46	1,691

At the end of the year 6,416 children, or approximately 76.09 of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1965 was 74.74%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,467 children, 1,465 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. The majority of these, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years was continued. Oral vaccine was used exclusively by the department.

The following table shows the number of persons under age 16 years dealt with during 1966, both by family doctors and the department:

Primary course oral vaccine ..	1,763
Reinforcing dose oral vaccine ..	1,073

In addition 110 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1966, the percentage uptake for persons under 16 years of age was 83.34.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 1,757 persons (1,606 under 16) completed primary immunisation and 1,904 booster doses were given (1,763 under 16).

896 of the primary immunisations and 616 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

A yellow fever vaccination service for travellers was commenced on 1st July, 1960. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

543 vaccinations were carried out during 1966.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 27 Male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Vehicles: 6 Ambulances and 6 Dual Purpose Vehicles.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:

(i) Classification

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Accident and sudden illnesses	1,718	1,236	130	138	1,848	1,374
Maternity Cases	13	12	406	373	419	385
Mental Health Cases	173	159	68	57	241	216
Other Cases	8,813	7,992	25,696	27,305	34,509	35,297
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	47	110	—	—	47	110
	<u>10,764</u>	<u>9,509</u>	<u>26,300</u>	<u>27,873</u>	<u>37,064</u>	<u>37,382</u>

(ii) No. of Cases Conveyed

	By City Ambulance Service	
	1966	1965
Ambulance	9,096	8,281
Sitting Case Vehicle	24,089	25,036
	<u>33,185</u>	<u>33,317</u>

By Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council but our legal liability).

1966	1965
3,879	4,065

(iii) No. of Journeys Made

	Journeys		Mileage	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Ambulance	4,931	4,206	90,513	78,207
Sitting Case Vehicle	3,026	3,160	89,791	99,210
	<u>7,957</u>	<u>7,366</u>	<u>180,304</u>	<u>177,417</u>

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above:

	1966	1965
Ambulance	1,691	1,158
Sitting Case Vehicle	156	218
	<hr/> 1,847 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,376 <hr/>

	1966	1965	1964
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4.0	4.0	4.0

In addition:

(a) 496 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 461 cases were conveyed in 1965.

(b) The mentally handicapped children were conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1,879 journeys were carried out in 1966; this compares with 1,509 in 1965. Several of the older girls were conveyed to and from the Adult Training Centre; 481 journeys being made this year compared with 473 in the previous year.

(c) The Ambulance Service conveyed pupil midwives on 141 occasions from the Maternity Hostel, 4 Earlham Road, to cases in the City.

(d) Full use of rail transport continues to be made. The following tables indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long-distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

	1966	1965	1956
Rail—No. cases	140	145	39
Distance (Miles)	15,751	15,424	4,992
Road—No. cases	33	24	102
Distance (Miles)	2,647	2,011	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961)*

	1966	1965
Rail—No. cases	22	13
Distance (Miles)	1,364	806
Road—No. cases	82	96
Distance (Miles)	5,084	5,952

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Chiropody Service

Treatment is provided for three priority classes laid down by the Minister—the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers, but, as the following figures show, it is mainly the elderly who seek treatment. It may well be that expectant mothers who need treatment are already having private treatment before pregnancy. Of the 15 physically handicapped on the books at the end of the year, 2 were indeed War Pensioners for whom treatment is given by arrangement within the Ministry of Pensions.

From the end of August the service was fully staffed and at 31st December, 1966, an average of 27 sessions per week were being provided against 23 at 31st December, 1965. In addition, 2 sessions were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm. 1,521 patients were "on the books" at the end of the year, compared with 1,668 at the end of 1965. The apparent reduction is the result of counting only those patients who had attended during the last three months instead of the whole year.

SESSIONS		New Patients	TREATMENTS				Average per session	No. on books at 31.12.66
Treated at	Total in year		E.M.	Phys. H'cpd	OAP.	Total		
36 UNTHANK ROAD ..	476	118	3	30	4,321	4,354	9.01	746
BULL CLOSE	79	26	—	—	623	623	7.89	140
CATTON ..	82	18	—	11	684	695	8.45	107
EARLHAM ..	42	8	—	3	313	316	7.52	55
HEARTSEASE	25	9	2	—	192	194	7.76	42
LAKENHAM..	79	16	—	—	773	773	9.78	152
NELSON ST.	78	21	—	—	694	694	8.90	121
ROMANY RD.	41	6	—	—	296	296	7.22	49
THORPE ..	37	7	—	3	351	354	9.56	78
TUCKSWOOD	25	7	—	—	204	204	8.16	31
	964	236	5	47	8,451	8,503	8.82	1,521

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 66 to 72.

There were 15 families on the list following the last meeting of the Health (Problem Families) Sub-Committee which was held on 16th March, 1964.

Domiciliary Nursing

We continued to make appropriate arrangements with General Practitioners and the various social services for patients being discharged from hospital.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 748 articles were loaned to 523 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1965.

Special items of equipment are provided on loan by the Department. A walking sledge was purchased to assist an elderly arthritic to walk and an exercise pulley was provided to facilitate the rehabilitation of a patient with stiff shoulders.

Incontinence pads are not provided as routine, but these together with incontinence wear were under consideration at the end of the year in the light of the Ministry Circular 14/66.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence for patients who have been under medical treatment at home continued from the previous year. One recommendation was received from a General Practitioner for a patient to spend a fortnight at seaside Convalescent Home, but Sheringham House could not accept her and her family considered Hunstanton too far.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Programmes arranged during the year continued to cover many aspects of Health Education and have included:

Parentcraft

Courses by Health Visitors and Midwives were held weekly in the Ante-Natal Clinics. Evening sessions for fathers and mothers at which the film "To Janet a son" was shown were arranged on a number of occasions and were well attended. Talks for fathers alone were also held at intervals during the year.

Health Education in Infant Welfare Centres

The monthly posters in Clinics and at Churchman House have been concerned with various aspects of Home Safety, Safety in the Water, Food Hygiene, Personal Hygiene in Food Handling, Vaccination and Immunisation and Dental Health. Display stands illustrating some of these topics have also been on show in the Centres.

School Programmes

Among the topics covered in Secondary Modern and Junior Schools have been Dental Health, Foot Health, Personal Hygiene, Fire Hazards, Safety in the Water, Smoking and Health and Coughs and Sneezes. The personnel involved included, apart from Health Visitors, District Nurses, Public Health Inspectors and Chiropodists.

Mothercraft courses taken by Health Visitors in the Secondary Modern Schools continued throughout the year and a similar course was given at the City College during the summer term. A number of films are now shown regularly in connection with these classes.

A film on Smoking and Health, "Time Pulls the Trigger", was offered to the Secondary Modern Schools. Ten Heads accepted and in six instances a discussion session followed.

One Secondary Modern School held a Safety Week; films, posters and a display stand were made available and a talk on "Preventing Accidents in the Home" was given at the school during the Safety Week.

Requests were also received for talks to senior girls on "Personal Relationships" (given by an Assistant Medical Officer), the Emotional Needs of Children and the work of the Health Department. Parties of senior girls from various schools have also visited some of the Infant Welfare Centres in connection with their Mothercraft courses or courses in Human Biology and Social Studies.

Display stands using a "Comic Strip" character to draw attention to Hazards in the Home and Dangers on the Water were on view during the spring and summer terms in the Junior Schools. Requests for talks on Dental Health, Foot Health, Personal Hygiene and Growing Up were received from Junior Schools.

Health Education and Young People

A series of group discussions for girls about to leave school was again held at the Young People's Centre. An Assistant Medical Officer also took a group of boys for sessions of a similar nature.

Talks illustrated by films and slides were given at some Youth Clubs. These were well attended and aroused interest, as evidenced by the discussion which followed.

Talks in Old People's Clubs

The organisers of Old People's Clubs were again offered a choice of talks on topics relating to the Health of the Elderly for inclusion in their programmes. During the year some 18 talks were given. These covered Home Safety, Food for Fitness, Exercises for the Elderly, Aids for the Elderly, Foot Health, the work of the District Nurse and, with the co-operation of the Eastern Gas Board and the

Eastern Electricity Board, "Gas Cookery" (with emphasis on cooking for one or two people) and "Cooking by Electricity" (emphasising the safe use of electricity).

Request Programmes

Various organisations, including Mother's Clubs, Parent Teacher Groups, Women's and other organisations, have asked for talks on such subjects as "Personal Relationships", "Answering Children's Questions", the work of the Health Department and the work of the Public Health Inspector. The two latter were given by the Chief Administrative Officer and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

Distribution of Publicity Material

A letter and a poster illustrating Personal Hygiene in Food Handling was sent to family doctors during the early summer months. Posters on the same subject were also sent to the main Norwich employers and during the autumn a further approach was made to them asking for their co-operation in displaying posters aimed at preventing the spread of minor respiratory infections.

Requests have been received throughout the year from schools and other organisations and individuals for supplies of Health Education material.

Display Stands

The Health Education Section combined with the Norfolk County Health Department to arrange a display stand showing the work of the Local Health Authority in the Mental Health field at an exhibition held during Mental Health Week. The Section also helped the staff of the Adult Training Centre in the arrangement of a stand at the Royal Norfolk Show.

Home Safety

Details of home accident cases seen at the Norwich Hospitals are now made available to the Health Department. A large number of these in which the victims were children have been followed up in detail by the Health Visitors.

Of the 449 cases of non-fatal accidents, which required hospital treatment, 291 (65%) of the victims were children under five. A detailed analysis will be published later.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff

During the year there was no change in the number of Mental Welfare Officers employed or the number of staff at the Adult Training Centre. At the Junior Training Centre the establishment

was increased in October, following structural alterations at 58 Earham Road. We were able to double the number of severely handicapped children attending the nursery class and consequently two additional part-time nursery class attendants were appointed to cope with the additional number of children in attendance.

Admissions to Hospitals

A. Mental Illness

The Mental Welfare Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospitals under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Admissions to Mental Hospitals

(a) Compulsory admission by Mental Welfare Officers.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	..	..	61	91	152
Thorpe St. Andrew's	..	..	6	13	19
Vale Hospital	..	..	2	2	4
Others	..	..	—	—	—
			69	106	175

(b) Informal admissions in which Mental Welfare Officers involved.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	..	..	62	99	161
Thorpe St. Andrew's	..	..	—	6	6
Vale Hospital	..	..	23	38	61
Others	..	..	—	4	4
			85	147	232

This total of 407 patients, whether informal or compulsory admissions, dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year comprise all age groups and includes patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals on previous occasions.

(c) Informal admissions where Mental Welfare Officers not involved.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	..	..	140	167	307
Grand Total	..		294	420	714

41 % Males. 59 % Females.

75 % of all admissions were informal admissions.

In addition, 85 other cases were referred to Mental Welfare Officers, but alternative arrangements were made so that admission was not necessary.

192 male and 298 female patients from Norwich were discharged and 38 male and 50 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

14 subnormal persons, 11 male and 3 female, were admitted to hospitals for the mentally subnormal. Of these, 8 males were on the waiting list; none of the females admitted were on this list. The others, all adults, were emergency admissions.

At 31st December, 1966, there were 29 males and 22 females on the waiting list. These are almost entirely severely subnormal children.

239 subnormal and severely subnormal patients from Norwich were in hospitals for the subnormal at the end of the year. These were distributed as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital ..	125	79	204
Nayland Hospital	—	8	8
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	9	3	12
Rampton Special Hospital, Retford	4	—	4
Risbridge Home, Haverhill ..	4	3	7
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots ..	—	2	2
Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital, Horley ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 239

In addition, at the end of the year, there were 2 males and 3 female subnormals in Hellesdon (Psychiatric Hospital).

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Authority continues to make arrangements and assume financial responsibility for providing temporary care in Private Mental Homes for mentally subnormal children where the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide such care in hospitals in the region. This arises due to illness or death of parents, or to allow parents a respite.

The arrangements comprised:

8 admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Home, Holbrook, near Derby.

2 children to Hales House, Winterton-on-Sea (a Home run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped children).

1 subnormal man admitted to Belfont Spastics Hostel, Clacton.

1 boy admitted to Hamilton Lodge, near Bromley.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The care and after-care of mentally disordered patients has continued during the year. The four Mental Welfare Officers made 2,875 visits, and this shows that the increased activity in the field of domiciliary work evident in recent years is continuing. The number of visits made in 1965 was 2,600, and it is interesting to compare the present figure with the figure for 1961, which was 1,681. Over the years, of course, the number of staff has increased.

In providing community care for patients suffering from mental illness it is obviously essential that there is a close liaison between the Mental Hospital and the Mental Welfare Officers of the local Health Authority. In Norwich the City's Mental Welfare Staff and the hospital staff work harmoniously together.

The Mental Welfare Officers continue to attend meetings, held at the local Mental Hospitals, at which the medical staff and the psychiatric social workers are also present. During the year these meetings covered such topics as the physical treatment of psychiatry and the complications of mental illness during pregnancy; behaviour therapy in relation to mental subnormality and the effect of psychiatry on general hospitals. On two occasions this year the Mental Welfare Officers and other social workers in the Health Department attended a Teach-In at the City Hall, arranged by the Central Council of Health Education.

A further development in the sphere of liaison with the local Mental Hospitals has been the instigation of Case Conferences. These are held weekly at Hellesdon Hospital and are attended by the medical staff of the hospital, the psychiatric social worker and the appropriate mental welfare officer. Quite often patients and nursing staff from the wards attend these Case Conferences and occasionally other social workers from the local authority or Government Departments are invited to be present. During the year, 70 cases were discussed at these conferences, and it has become quite clear that this new development is of considerable help in ensuring continuity when the patient is discharged from the hospital into the community. It is interesting to know that a further scheme which helps liaison was brought into operation during the year in that, on occasions, the hospital doctors invited the mental welfare officers to accompany them on their ward rounds, thus giving them an opportunity of discussing individual patients in whom they are interested.

Also coming within this same theme of providing a comprehensive Community Care Service, the monthly meetings between the Mental Welfare Officers and the Disablement Re-settlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour have continued throughout the year. This has led to the problem of placing mentally disordered patients in

employment, being given very close attention. I feel that this aspect of Community Care is so important that during the year I accepted an invitation to represent the Disablement Advisory Committee, where problems of the employment of handicapped persons in general are regularly discussed.

Owing to lack of interest on the part of ex-patients the Local Authority Social Club for male ex-psychiatric patients was closed down in 1962. For female patients the hospital psychiatric social worker runs the "Mary Chapman" Club which meets every Monday afternoon. In the latter part of the year the Health Committee agreed to the Junior Training Centre premises being used for weekly meetings of a social club for males and females run by a voluntary body, Neurotics Nomine.

B. Mental Subnormality

Details of the cases reported to 31st December are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority, Section II Mental Health Act, 1959—			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	6	5	11
(ii) Requiring support in the Com- munity on leaving school	.. 5	6	11
(2) Other sources	.. 1	3	4

The foregoing cases were all being placed under Community care.

At the end of the year there were 362 mentally subnormal persons living in the community on the Register, details are:

Age	Under 16	16-22	23-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Male ..	.. 32	62	56	17	3	2	—
Female ..	.. 28	63	54	23	11	8	3
	60	125	110	40	14	10	3

This figure, when added to that of those mentally subnormal patients in hospitals, totals 606.

This represents 5.13 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1965 was 4.99. The figure for England and Wales is 3.3.

The Junior Training Centre

Arrangements for the training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre at 58 Earlham Road, continues. At the end of the year there were 52 names on the register, including

19 who were in the Special Care Unit. The Special Care Unit is for children who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they present special problems. Hitherto it was not possible for all 19 children to attend daily because of lack of accommodation, but during the year structural alterations were carried out at 58 Earlham Road, and since October it has been possible for them all to attend daily.

All the children are provided with a midday meal and are conveyed to and from the Centre by ambulance service vehicles. A day's outing to the seaside in the summer months is provided and at Christmas they have a party.

During the year voluntary bodies have taken an interest in the activities at the Junior Training Centre, in particular the Eaton Village Townswomen's Guild have donated a Climbing Frame, Indoor Slide, Wendy House and two Pictures all for the benefit of the children at the Centre. The Mary Chapman Club has occasionally invited the children and staff to garden parties at Bethel Hospital, a function to which the children now look forward.

The Adult Training Centre

The members of this Centre continued to increase, and at the end of the year there were 97 trainees on the roll, an increase of 30 over last year. This comprised 58 males (25 city, 33 county) and 39 females (17 city and 22 county).

Even taking into account the increased numbers attending, the production at the Centre grows steadily. Light assembly work continues for local firms but there was a noticeable drop in the amount of work done for local shoe factories due to a recession in trade consequent on the inclement economic situation. We continued to produce and sell woven wood fencing, seed trays and concrete products and during the year overlap fencing panels were produced in addition to the traditional interwoven fencing.

The attendance record of the trainees is impressive, and although some of the County Subnormals travel from as far afield as Cromer (25 miles) and Wells-next-Sea (33 miles), the percentage attendance is consistently over 85%. Despite the new system of payment according to ability that was introduced at the end of last year, the monetary reward for those attending is, of course, small, and in nearly all cases this payment merely supplements to a small extent the social security benefit which they receive. The high attendance figure, therefore, is in my opinion a reflection of the fact that they enjoy being at the Centre.

The Centre is housed in the premises which were formerly St. Marks School and the old boys of this school formed themselves into a society known as the St. Marks Old Boys' Union. This society has recently taken considerable interest in the activities now carried

on in these premises and donations were made in the form of three garden seats (made at the Centre) from monies which, for several years, had been lying dormant.

Although the emphasis is very much on the work produced at the Centre, some time is devoted to giving those attending some instruction in social training. Tuition in such things as care of the teeth and personal hygiene, together with demonstrations on road safety have been included, and to help teach them to recognise the different bus services the Eastern Counties Bus Co. Ltd. generously donated a complete bus indicator. Some instruction has also been given regarding the use of the telephone and the G.P.O. have kindly installed a closed telephone circuit on which the trainees can practise under supervision.

As in previous years, on 20 days during the summer months parties from the Centre went fruit-picking at local farms. These outings were not always blessed with ideal weather, but those taking part look forward to them as a temporary diversion from the normal Centre activities.

The question of advertising the products manufactured at the Centre has always, of course, been present in our minds, and in 1966 for the first time the Health Committee booked a stand at the Royal Norfolk Show. Some of the goods made at the Centre were on show in this stand, a catalogue was prepared and was available for interested persons. The exercise was successful in that it resulted in orders being placed.

Social Club for Subnormals

The Social Club for subnormals continued to meet weekly throughout the year. The meetings are held at the Junior Training Centre premises on Thursday evenings from 6 p.m. till 9 p.m. About a dozen mentally subnormal adults attend and the Mental Welfare Officers run the club, helped once again by Mrs. Brunt (Mrs. Brunt is a member of the Health Department Staff) and Mr. Mann (a retired mental nurse). The usual activities were continued, such as pottery, painting, dressmaking and, of course, recreational activities such as billiards, table tennis and other ball games played an important part. Highlights of the year's activities included an evening on the river, when the Health Committee hired two motor launches and club members enjoyed an evening trip on the River Yare between Thorpe St. Andrew and Bramerton. At Christmas the usual party was held when a blind pianist voluntarily played. Several film shows have been presented. One evening a very successful hour was passed in the kitchen, baking cakes which members took home. Each week the subnormals bring their own pop records and occasionally one of the Mental Welfare Officers, who is an accomplished musician, speaks on music appreciation.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 100 full-time) was not fully implemented as it was found to be impossible to recruit sufficient staff.

An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service as required, and so far as it is available.

	1966	1965	1950	Per cent. of Total Cases		
	1966	1965	1950	1966	1965	1950
Maternity ..	60	85	196	5.1	6.8	40.3
Tuberculosis ..	5	4	9	0.4	0.3	1.9
Infirm—Aged and Chronic Sick ..	1,012	1,068	—	87.1	86.0	—
Short-term Sickness	20	16	—	1.8	1.3	—
Blind Persons ..	46	48	281	4.0	4.0	57.8
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	15	20	—	1.3	1.6	—
Mental illness ..	4	1	—	0.3	—	—
	<hr/> 1,162 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,242 <hr/>	<hr/> 486 <hr/>			

Night Sitters

Some of the home helps act as night-sitters.

The service was provided on 4 nights in 1 household.

The number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1966, was 1 full-time and 119 part-time, equivalent to 84.6 full-time staff.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

- (a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 410 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 354.19 compared with 354.55 in 1965. Admissions were 12,040 (11,688), discharges 11,597 (11,168) and deaths 459 (518).
- (b) *Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 51.70 compared with 52.79 in 1965. Admissions 3,233 (3,046), discharges 3,176 (3,023) and deaths 59 (39).

- (c) *West Norwich Hospital.* This hospital has 329 beds, of which 160 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The East Anglian Regional Department of Plastic Surgery is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for diseases of the chest and 28 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 260·00 compared with 255·85 in 1965, admissions 6,432 (6,045), discharges 5,777 (5,414) and deaths 655 (636).
- (d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily occupancy was 10·03 compared with 9·24 in 1965. Admissions 552 (435), discharges 557 (433) and deaths nil (0).
- (e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse.* This hospital has 103 beds for Chronic Sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 101·18 compared with 103·19 in 1965. Admissions 102 (138), discharges 37 (31) and deaths 94 (109).
- (f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 325 beds for males and 452 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 747; 316 males and 431 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital is 112 beds and 106 were occupied, all by females.
- (g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives.* See pages 43 to 49.

III.—WELFARE OF BLIND
PERSONS
AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee. The Chief Welfare Officer has kindly supplied the following information:

32 persons were registered as blind, and 36 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended for 18 blind persons and 19 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:

		21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Registered Blind	..	—	3	15	18
Partially Sighted	..	—	4	15	19

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons are suffering, and for whom no treatment is recommended, are listed on page 55.

The treatment recommended and follow-up action in respect of the remaining 14 blind persons and 17 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended
Cataract ..	84	Surgical
	69	Surgical
Cataract and Other	81	Surgical
Glaucoma ..	87	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	78	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	77	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
Others	88	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	85	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	75	Medical
	71	Medical
	69	Medical
	67	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	28	Medical
	23	Medical

Partially Sighted

Cataract ..	88	Surgical
	87	Surgical
	84	Surgical
	84	Surgical
	77	Surgical
	75	Surgical
Cataract and Other	82	Surgical
	79	Surgical

Suffering From		Age	Treatment Recommended
Glaucoma	..	85	Medical
		76	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
Others ..	..	87	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		76	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		65	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		63	Medical
		60	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		52	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		31	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

Blind and partially-sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of B.D.8.

		Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract	..	92	80, 79
Cataract and Other		82, 78, 76, 74	Nil
Glaucoma	..	77, 75	74
Others ..	..	85, 85, 80, 79,	88, 86, 92, 78, 77,
		75, 69, 69, 66,	76, 73, 73, 72, 72,
		64, 62, 59	72, 66, 61, 57, 52, 52

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section "F" of B.D.8 recommends:—

		Cataract	Cataract and Others	Glaucoma	Others	Blind	Partially-Sighted
(a) <i>Treatment</i>							
Registered Blind	..	2	1	3	8	14	—
Registered Partially-Sighted		6	2	2	7	—	17
(b) <i>No Treatment</i>							
Registered Blind	..	1	4	2	11	18	—
Registered Partially-Sighted		2	—	1	16	—	19
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		11	7	8	42	32	36
		—	—	—	—	—	—

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year (see page 61)

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

At the request of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1,822 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9 months to 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 and over	Age un-known	Total 1966	Total 1946	Total 1936
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	113
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	43	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	85	47	212
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	2	1	9	10	6	7	17	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	255	(a)
Measles ..	—	2	12	22	117	147	136	147	307	6	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	906	450	(a)
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	8	2	—	—	—	28	64	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	12
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	24	55
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	5	2	—	3	2	2	10	7	2	42	49	71
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	33
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	30	(a)
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	102	112	11	(a)
Dysentery ..	2	1	7	8	27	38	34	37	234	55	20	17	37	32	3	5	—	557	19	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Scabies ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	1	4	1	—	2	—	—	17	546	(a)
Verminous conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	48	(a)

(a) not notifiable

TABLE II

ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—34	35—44	45—64	65 and over	Total 1966	Total 1946	Total 1936
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	18
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	10
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	27	64

Disease	Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases admitted to Hospital during 1936
Diphtheria	—	—	111
Scarlet Fever	85	—	184
Whooping Cough	57	3	24
Measles	906	4	97
Meningococcal infection	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	24	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	11
Erysipelas	2	3	31
Acute Primary Pneumonia	42	1	38
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	4
Jaundice	8	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	112	—	—
Dysentery	557	7	—
Scabies	17	—	—
Verminous conditions	6	—	—

Scarlet Fever

85 cases, compared with 111 in 1965, were notified. No death occurred.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

57 notifications were received compared with 7 in 1965.

Measles

906 cases were notified during the year. 4 were admitted to hospital.

Poliomyelitis

Again no case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications were 42, as in 1965. No notification of acute influenzal pneumonia was received. There were 6 deaths from acute pneumonia, 1 following influenza.

Erysipelas

2 cases were notified (3 in 1965).

Puerperal Pyrexia

			Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections	..	..	1	7
Urinary tract infections	..	..	—	4
Respiratory infections	..	..	1	1
Ruptured Membranes	..	..	—	2
Breast Abscess	..	..	1	—
Infusion reaction	..	..	—	1
Wound infection	..	..	—	2
Unknown causes	..	..	2	6
			—	—
			5	23
			—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications	..	..	..	2
Domiciliary Confinements			..	2
Institutional Confinements			..	—

The vision was unimpaired.

Dysentery

557 cases were notified by General Practitioners and 7 were admitted to hospital.

As in 1965 the majority of the cases arose from outbreaks of Sonne dysentery in schools with evidence of spread in the households of infected children.

The following is a summary of the findings:

<i>No. of Sonne positive individuals</i>				..	..	1,046
Primary cases				..	..	604
Secondary cases					..	442
<i>Age groups</i>					M.	F.
Under 5 years	..	..	..	163	122	
5 -9 years	..	..	..	214	252	
10-14	„	..	..	56	42	
15-24	„	..	..	26	32	
25-34	„	..	..	21	57	
35-44	„	..	..	21	31	
45-64	„	..	..	2	6	
65 years and over		..	..	—	1	
				—	—	
				503	543	
				—	—	

Food Poisoning

9 outbreaks were reported during the year caused by:

Agent	No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	1	3
<i>S. stanley</i>	2	5
<i>S. thompson</i>	1	2
<i>S. infantis</i>	1	2
<i>S. sofia</i>	1	2
<i>Cl. Welchii</i>	2	104
Unknown	1	41

After a works annual dinner on 7th January, 1966, 41 persons out of 107 were affected with abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. The findings on bacteriological investigation were not significant.

Food poisoning due to *Cl. Welchii* followed two dinners at a restaurant on 10th February, 1966. In one outbreak 85 out of 248 persons were affected and in the other, 19 out of 105. Precautionary measures were advised.

6 family outbreaks (14 cases) were investigated.

7 sporadic cases were notified or ascertained caused by:

Agent	No. of Cases
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	4
<i>S. brandenburg</i>	1
<i>S. braenderup</i>	1
<i>S. zanzibar</i>	1
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows:

1944 ..	206	1956 ..	13
1945 ..	36	1957 ..	28
1946 ..	30	1958 ..	274
1947 ..	25	1959 ..	46
1948 ..	131	1960 ..	34
1949 ..	184	1961 ..	80
1950 ..	101	1962 ..	81
1951 ..	34	1963 ..	24
1952 ..	19	1964 ..	15
1953 ..	20	1965 ..	8
1954 ..	34	1966 ..	8
1955 ..	24		

Scabies and Verminous conditions

17 cases of Scabies were notified by General Practitioners compared with 9 in 1965.

Some of the patients were treated by the General Practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

6 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from General Practitioners (5 in 1965).

VENEREOLGY

The Annual Report of Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Group, is printed as an Appendix, pages 138 to 140.

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	7
Swabs from Kitchens and Restaurants	..	..	..	19
Faeces and Urine	..	..	..	4,952
Bloods	..	..	..	30
Water	..	..	..	254
Milk	..	..	..	86
Ice Cream	..	..	..	59
Other Foods	..	..	..	35

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1966

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Respiratory			Non-respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „ ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „ ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „ ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
45—54 „ ..	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
55—64 „ ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over ..	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	15	7	22	1	1	2	4	5	9	—	—	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Boot and shoe operative ..	2		Canteen assistant ..	1	
Bricklayer ..	1		Clerk ..	1	
Clerk ..	2		Household duties ..	3	
Engineer ..	1		Shop assistant ..	1	
General labourer ..	2		Tracer ..	1	
Office porter ..	1				
Optician ..	1				
Photographer ..	1				
Retired greengrocer ..	1				
Retired mustard miller ..	1				
Timber carrier ..	1				
T.V. projectionist ..	1				
	15			7	

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES		FEMALES	
Retired tailor ..	1	Household duties ..	1
	1		1

The 2 new cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis were neck glands, aged 85 and 68 years.

In addition to the 24 new notifications, 13 further cases (12 Respiratory) came to my notice in 1966 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus, in all 37 cases of Tuberculosis, 34 Lung and 3 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. All the 13 cases were transfers to this city from other areas, age and sex distribution being as follows:

			Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	..		—	—	—	—	—
1- 4 years	..		—	—	—	—	—
5-14	„	..	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	„	..	1	1	1	—	3
25-34	„	..	3	1	—	—	4
35-44	„	..	—	1	—	—	1
45-54	„	..	2	—	—	—	2
55-64	„	..	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..		3	—	—	—	3
			—	—	—	—	—
			9	3	1	—	13
			—	—	—	—	—

Of the cases notified 66·66% were male and 33·33% females. 62·50% were married, 20·83% were single, and 16·66% widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 12·50% of the cases.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:

			1966	1956
Respiratory	..	M.	48·54	37·66
Respiratory	..	F.	40·00	26·48
Non-respiratory	..	M.	85·00	27·00
Non-respiratory	..	F.	68·00	41·40

Notifications in 1966 totalling 24, were 2 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 2 and non-respiratory cases remained the same.

Deaths

9 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 5 during 1965 and 4 in 1964. 6 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12
1957		5	1	6	4	1	5
1958		7	1	8	6	1	7
1959		7	2	9	6	2	8
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		8	3	11	6.68	2.51	9.19
1962		2	1	3	1.67	0.83	2.50
1963		7	1	8	5.86	0.84	6.70
1964		3	1	4	2.51	0.84	3.35
1965		5	—	5	4.20	—	4.20
1966		9	—	9	7.62	—	7.62

Report of the Chest Physician

New Cases

22 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1966, but in 2 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. This compares with 22 from the previous year. There were 2 new cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, a similar figure to the previous year.

Source of New Cases (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis)

	1964	1965	1966
Mobile Radiography Unit	4	2	4
General Practitioners ..	17	17	16
Contacts	2	1	0
Others	1	3	2
Transfers in ..	16	7	13

X-ray only Service

2,993 persons (including 484 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest X-ray only, and 188 or 6·28 % were recalled for appointment. 13 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 4·34 per thousand) and 22 cases of Carcinoma of the Lung (a rate of 7·4 per thousand) were discovered. The 484 expectant mothers who were X-rayed represent approximately 26·4 % of the total number of Norwich mothers confined during the year, which is a decrease of 14·8 % compared with 1965. This is the result of a suggestion to General Practitioners that it was not necessary to arrange chest radiography of expectant mothers within five years of a previous normal film.

Deaths

There were 9 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis, but in only 8 of these was the Tuberculosis active.

Contact Examination

99 new contacts were examined (67 at the Clinic and 32 X-ray only).

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old schoolchildren, and older schoolchildren not already vaccinated.

81·9 % (83·3 % in 1965) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:

	Total No. of tests initiated	No.	Positive Cases % of completed Cases	No. vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children ..	816	31	3·9	735
Older school children ..	664	36	5·7	584

The positive reactors were examined at the Chest Clinic, but no active disease was found.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:

No. of entrants examined	No. Heaf tested	No. whose parents declined the test	No. of negative reactors	No. of positive reactors	No. absent at time of reading
1,639	1,287	352	1,191	53	43

Of the 53 children who gave positive reactions, 36 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. 17 were found to be free of active disease following radiography or further Heaf testing.

Cancer of the Lung

There were 52 deaths in Norwich from lung cancer, 44 male and 8 female, a decrease of 5 over the previous year. This shows a decrease of 7 males and an increase of 2 females. During the year 57 new cases (50 male and 7 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 40 (35 male and 5 female) were discovered through the Chest service.

Rehabilitation

The Local Authority was not called upon to accept financial responsibility for any Tuberculosis patient during the year.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Persons and Families

On list at 31st December, 1965	..	2
Additions, 1966	.. ..	—
Rehoused, 1966	.. ..	—
Removed from list, 1966	.. ..	2
On list at 31st December, 1966	..	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1961–64.

			Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1962	..	..	6	4	—
1963	..	..	1	3	1
1964	..	..	1	1	—
1965	..	..	—	1	—
1966	..	..	—	—	2

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List on 31st December, 1966—Nil.

Visitation

One Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of

any notified person. She also attends with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. This officer made visits as under during the year.

	TUBERCULOUS		NON-
	First Visits	Re-visits	TUBERCULOUS Visits
Families or Households ..	15	1,087	192
Patients	18	632	152
Home Contacts ..	30	1,558	309

In addition, 409 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 4 visits to tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 3 cases, making 120 visits.

Assistance

14,977 pints of milk were supplied free to 34 tuberculous persons.

During the year 2 patients were supplied with bedding and 1 with clothing.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Unit operated in Norwich at various large firms, mostly in the peripheral area of the city. A total of 8,565 (5,164 Norwich residents, 3,361 Norfolk residents and 40 from other counties) were X-rayed. The results of the X-ray examinations are given below:

	Males	Females	Total	1965 Total
No. of X-ray Examinations ..	5,334	3,231	8,565	16,690
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:				
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment of close clinical supervision	3	1	4	6
(b) Cases requiring Chest Clinic observation	8	3	11	5
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions ..	—	—	—	12

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed = 0.47
(The active cases were 3 males (City), age 24, 26 and 54, and 1 female (City), age 18).

University of East Anglia

On 25th and 26th October and 2nd November, the Unit X-rayed 881 students and staff at the University—no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

H.M. Prison, Norwich

A total of 233 staff and inmates were X-rayed on 25th April—no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

Hospital Staff Examinations

During the year 747 Hospital Staff were X-rayed—no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

Norwich City College

The Unit visited the Norwich City College on 16th December for the X-ray of overseas students and 68 were X-rayed—no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

Hopper Engineering Co., Ltd.

On 22nd May, the Unit X-rayed 62 employees of this firm as contacts of an active case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

Hellesdon Hospital

The Unit continued the routine visits to Hellesdon Hospital throughout the year and 846 patients were X-rayed—one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

(The staff X-rayed are included in the Hospital Staff Examinations above.)

Eaton Grange

A routine visit was made to this home by the Unit on 20th May, and 41 residents were X-rayed—no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

Weekly X-ray Sessions at Norwich Chest Clinic

At the weekly sessions for the X-ray of General Practitioners referrals, etc., 1,863 (866 males and 997 females) Norwich residents were X-rayed—5 cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found, 4 males (age 21, 44, 47 and 73) and 1 female (age 35), and 4 cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) **WATER Supply**

Mr. Kelly, the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, has kindly given the following information:

- (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) 45 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum were bacteriologically examined in the department's laboratory and all were unsatisfactory. 1,037 samples of water going into supply were examined in the department's laboratory and all gave excellent results except one which was unsatisfactory. As two samples, drawn at the same time as the unsatisfactory sample, gave excellent results, it seems probable that the discrepancy was due to accidental pollution during sampling.
A typical chemical analysis of the potable water is attached. The fluorine content was 0.09 p.p.m.
- (c) The water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by the addition of saturated lime water to the water going into supply.
Samples of water from a service pipe were examined every month for lead content. Results varying from 0.13 p.p.m. to 0.25 p.p.m. were obtained.
- (d) No contamination of the water in the distribution system occurred during the year under review.
- (e) The number of dwelling-houses served in Norwich was approximately 43,307, representing a population of approximately 120,000, and about 50 people were supplied by standpipes.

(b) **Analysis of Sample of Water**

Bacteriological Analysis

Coliform Count

Presumptive	0
Confirmed	0
Coliforms absent	

Total bacterial count per ml. Nutrient Agar	
24 hrs. 37C	1

Physical

Temperature	7.5C
Colour	2 Hazen
Opacity	Clear and Bright
pH	7.4
Taste	Chlorinous
Odour	Chlorinous

Chemical

Residual Chlorine	..	..	0.6 parts per million
Free Co_2	..	..	16.0
Total Alkalinity CaCo_3	..	..	245.0
Chloride Cl	..	..	51.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	..	.008
Aluminoid Nitrogen	N	..	.103
Nitrogen as Nitrite	N	..	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrate	N	..	4.7
Total Hardness	CaCo_3	..	380.0
Temporary	..	..	245.0
Permanent	..	..	135.0
Calculated Total Hardness		..	377.6
Due to Calcium	..	..	358.3
Due to Magnesium	..	..	19.3
Calcium	Ca	..	143.3
Magnesium	Mg	..	4.7
Carbonate	Co_3	..	147.0
Sulphate	So_4	..	95.4
Nitrate	No_3	..	20.8
Silica	SiO_2	..	7.0
Fe_2O_3 Al_2O_3	..	..	2.0
Iron	Fe	..	Absent
Lead	pb	..	
Manganese	Mn	..	
Zinc	Zn	..	
Copper	Cu	..	
Total Solids	180C	..	495.0 parts per million
Calcium Carbonate	..	..	245.0
Calcium Sulphate	..	..	135.2
Calcium Chloride	..	..	15.2
Magnesium Chloride	..	..	18.4
Sodium Chloride	..	..	45.5
Sodium Nitrate	..	..	28.5

No exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic supply purposes on chemical or bacteriological grounds.

(c) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees, and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 16 newly appointed employees were examined and in 14 instances re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(d) Wells

The number of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells remains at 26, which can be classified as follows:

Domestic premises	..	..		7
Business premises—				
(a) Food Manufacturing:				
Dairy	..	..	..	1
Bakery	..	..	..	1
Breweries	..	..	..	4
Flour miller	..	..	..	1
			—	7
(b) Other trades—				
Water used for boiler feed	..			4
Water used for washing down				6
Water used for horticultural purposes	..	..		1
Factory closed	..	..		1
			—	12

Of the 7 dwelling-houses, 5 have mains water laid on in addition to the private supply, and in the remaining two cases the well is the only source of drinking water.

All the business premises having wells also have mains water supply. Those engaged in food manufacturing use well water in connection with their business; the other firms use the water for a variety of purposes, as detailed above.

During the year 45 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination; of these eight were from the two dwelling-houses having no mains water available, and proved to be satisfactory. 14 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from business premises. Four of these were from a local brewery, the trouble arising from the condition of new water storage tanks, which was quickly remedied by the Company concerned; two were from a flour mill where the water is used only for grain washing, and later samples were satisfactory; the remaining eight were from a shop close to the river in the City centre, the water being used only for floor washing.

(e) Routine Sampling by Health Department

As far as the water going into the supply is concerned 314 samples were examined bacteriologically and all reached a satisfactory standard.

(f) Drainage and Sewerage

The City Engineer, Mr. R. K. Binks, has kindly given his comments, viz:

“The annual programme of sewer reconstruction has been continued and approximately £40,000 has been spent on this work.

An outline scheme for the extensions to the Whitlingham Purification Works has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to enable the works to treat the effluent from the estimated 1981 population of 211,000, i.e., 14 million gallons a day.

Difficulty has again been experienced with the sludge digestion plant which is now in operation, having been out of commission for well over 12 months due to toxic effluent being discharged into the sewers.

Trade effluent control and charges have been introduced on most of the larger manufacturers in Norwich and fringe areas.

The Yare Valley sewer was under construction and drainage was provided to the new University buildings during the year.

An Engineering enquiry was held into the Riverside intercepting sewer scheme, which will relieve the River Wensum of pollution through the central areas of the City, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have agreed this scheme to be carried out.”

Annual Report

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1966

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the public health inspectorate.

It is pleasing to be able to report an improvement in the staffing position during the year. In January there were two vacancies for public health inspectors; one left in June to take up a similar post with another authority, but two trainees who had successfully completed their four-year course with the Department were appointed to the staff as Inspectors, so that by the end of the year there was only one vacancy. Further, three authorised meat inspectors (two of whom were trained with the Department) were appointed, and took over virtually all meat inspection duties at the two Abattoirs. Having thus been relieved of those duties, which

in the past have taken up so much of their time, the public health inspectors had more time for district work and in particular were able to turn their attention to enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Work under the Public Health Acts associated with the repair of houses shows an all-round increase over 1965 in the region of 25 to 35 per cent. One example of this is that 972 informal notices were served on property owners, requiring repairs to be carried out to their houses, against 783 the previous year. Two main reasons can be put forward: firstly, there is the large number of houses still remaining to be dealt with under 'clearance' procedure and in which minimal repairs must be asked for in many cases; secondly, the fast disappearance of the jobbing builder and the consequent difficulty experienced by property owners in obtaining the services of a tradesman for this type of work. Rodent control is an ever present problem calling for constant vigilance, as evidenced by the number of complaints received—1,479, which was a small increase on the previous year. Warfarin poison continues to be ineffective against mice in the central areas of the City, where they have built up a resistance against the anti-coagulant type of poison, and acute poisons have had to be employed.

Turning to the supervision of food, it is pleasing to note that all the samples of milk taken during the year were satisfactory, which is indicative of a continuation of the high standard of quality control in the two main dairies serving the City's needs. The three authorised meat inspectors who were appointed, and to whom I have made earlier reference, were able—as well as coping with virtually all the meat inspection at the abattoirs—to devote some of their time to poultry inspection in processing establishments. They made their visits at frequent but irregular intervals so as to provide a spot check on the wholesomeness of poultry being handled, and on these occasions have been able to offer advice to supplement the processing establishment's own system of inspection.

For several years I have been able to report a substantial annual increase in the throughput of animals at the City of Norwich Abattoir. Unfortunately business there received a setback in 1966. The number of animals going through the Abattoir—42,926—was still sizeable but was well below the peak figure of 49,711 reached in 1965. There were two main reasons for this. Firstly, the seamen's strike, which lasted from mid-May to the beginning of July—though its effects lasted for a much longer period—resulted in a prohibition on the export of meat. This was followed by an outbreak of foot and mouth disease—not in East Anglia—the effect of which was that foreign countries placed a ban on the import of English meat. Both factors obviously prevented wholesale customers of the Abattoir from carrying on the normal export side of their business for several months. I am confident that had it not been for these

setbacks the throughput would have reached, and probably exceeded the 1965 figures. The private slaughterhouse operating in the City, on the other hand, was not affected in the same way, and in fact showed an 11 % increase in throughput on the previous year, so that the final total of animals killed at the two establishments (87,599) was only 2,000 short of the 1965 figure.

The public cleansing section, covering public conveniences as well as refuse collection and disposal, continues to function smoothly and calls for no special comment.

Finally, my thanks are due to all members of my staff for their co-operation and support, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts and Bye-laws

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year.

3,667 nuisances detected.

249 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

972 informal notices served.

24 statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17.

4,739 premises inspected.

2,347 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 28 cases. 8 were granted by the Magistrates, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 3 dealers in rags, skins and bones, one fellmonger and a firm carrying on the processes of (a) gut scraping, in one factory and (b) fat and tallow melting, fat extracting and bone boiling in another factory nearby. Again, the trades mentioned under (b) were a source of trouble from offensive smells emanating from the premises and complaints were received periodically from residents over a wide area. It is fair to say that the firm in question installed new machinery and made major

alterations in an endeavour to eliminate the nuisance from smell, but despite their efforts complaints continued to come in from time to time. Because of legal difficulties associated with the issuing of a consent under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and with the lease of the premises, which are Corporation-owned, the Committee had no option but to allow the firm to continue carrying on these trade processes.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 2 registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Drainage

1,153 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is one licensed caravan site. 31 inspections were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans. Responsibility for the provision and management of the proposed Municipal Caravan Site at Marston Lane was transferred from the Health Committee to the Housing Committee in June. The scheme was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Sanitary Conditions of Cinemas

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the 6 cinemas in the city.

Piggeries

During the year 11 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 4,341 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling-houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints . .	1,224	204	51	1,479

80

Treatment in the City Sewers

Baits containing fluoracetamide I/F (1081) were placed in selected sewer manholes throughout the City.

Treatment of refuse tips

A treatment was carried out at Harford refuse tip during the early part of the year and subsequent inspection revealed that the infestation had been successfully controlled.

Pigeon Control

During the year 509 birds were destroyed, all of which were stupefied by a narcotic, viz. alpha chloralose. The birds were despatched in a chloroform lethalising chamber in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A. In addition 20 eggs were destroyed.

Pet Shops, etc.

9 premises were licensed and 9 inspections were made. Both the boarding establishments for cats and dogs were re-licensed.

Factories

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ..	35	5	—	—
ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	585	37	7	—
ii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers) ..	66	23	—	—
	Total ..	686	65	7	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	12	2	—	4	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	13	3	—	4	—
	—	—	—	—	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified	No. of contraventions
Wearing apparel—making etc. ..	358	—
Box making, etc.	9	—
Brushmaking	2	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	91	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	460	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 9 inspections were made and 10 samples of filling material were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

Shops and Offices

Shops Act, 1950.

At the beginning of the year the Council had under consideration an application from shopkeepers in the commercial centre of the City for exemption from the half-day closing requirements of the Shops Act. Visits were made to 700 shops for the purpose of compiling a register of names, addresses and trades carried on; this was forwarded to the Town Clerk to enable his Department to take a ballot of the shopkeepers concerned. The vote showed a majority in favour of 6-day opening in certain trades, and the Council consequently made, coming into force on the 1st August, Orders exempting shops in the following classes of trade from the requirement of observing weekday early closing—

(a) in the area bounded by the line of the proposed Inner Link Road:

Agricultural Engineer
Antiques
Baker
Bath and kitchen fittings, fireplaces, and building materials
Bookseller, Printer
Caterer
China, glass and pottery
Coal and fuel
Confectionery
Cosmetics, toilet requisites and chemist sundries
Dog clipping
Drapery and haberdashery
Fancy goods and artificial flowers
Fishmonger
Floor covering
Fruit, vegetables and flowers
Gardening requisites and seedsmen
Gunsmith
Hairdresser—ladies and gents
Ladies' and girls' tailors and outfitters
Men's and boys' tailors and outfitters
Motor cars, motor cycle accessories, etc.
Optician and scientific instruments
Pawnbroker and secondhand dealer
Photographic supplies, cameras etc.
Pictures and Fine Art
Stationery and greeting cards
Tobacconist
Travel Bureau
Wines and Spirits
Wool, Arts and Crafts materials
"Mixed Shop"

(b) in the area bounded by The Walk, Exchange Street, Bedford Street, London Street, Bank Street, Market Avenue, Golden Ball Street, All Saints Green, Queens Road, St. Stephen's Street, Rampant Horse Street, Brigg Street and The Haymarket:

Footwear and shoe repairs
Medicines and surgical supplies, chemists
Toys, Games and Cycles

In addition, 28 visits were made to shops for other purposes connected with the Shops Act.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

A report has been submitted to the Minister of Labour on the Council's enforcement of the Act during 1966. The Report contained the prescribed particulars, as required by Section 60, and these are as follows:

A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	43	505	179
Retail shops	43	723	330
Wholesale shops, warehouses	12	89	52
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	9	46	29
Fuel storage depots	—	4	3
Totals	107	1,367	593

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 1,797

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	7,936
Retail shops	5,862
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,217
Catering establishments open to the public	726
Canteens	170
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	15,936
Total Males	7,260
Total Females	8,676

The real work of enforcement, i.e. the following-up of notifications to employers of contraventions of the Act found in their premises, is now under way. The defects found during the course of the 593 general inspections are classified in the following table, together with those defects found to be remedied during the year.

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
4	Cleanliness	72	16
5	Overcrowding	40	5
6	Temperature (including lack of thermometers)	234	122
7	Ventilation	14	12
8	Lighting	15	2
9	Sanitary conveniences	185	53
10	Washing facilities	140	82
12	Accommodation for clothing	10	3
13	Sitting facilities	5	—
14	Seats for sedentary work	2	1
15	Eating facilities	4	—
16	Floors, passages and stairs	11	7
17	Dangerous machinery	11	5
24	First Aid	215	95
	Structural and decorative defects to walls, ceilings, windows etc.	78	21
50	Notices or pamphlets	366	147

Again the most common fault was the failure to display the prescribed notices, and of the 593 premises inspected only 77 complied with the Act in every respect. All the firms concerned have been notified in writing of the way in which their premises fall short of the Act's requirements. Deficiencies in sanitary and washing facilities include such matters as insufficient light or ventilation as well as inadequacy in numbers and they raised problems not always easily resolved, particularly in the older buildings, although firms concerned have co-operated to the full.

23 accidents involving men and 43 to women were reported. None was of a serious nature. The majority occurred as a result of some lack of care on the employees' part coupled with what might be described as the natural hazards associated with their employment, for example, mishaps occurred whilst lifting or carrying goods, and slipping on freshly washed floors, producing such injuries as strains, bruises and cuts. There was, however, a small number of cases in which the employer was responsible to some extent, for example, insufficient lighting to staircases, holes in floor surfaces, etc., and each was followed up with a view to proper remedial action being taken.

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath, for bacteriological examination was carried out whilst the baths were open to the public, with satisfactory results.

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water in the four pools was carried out whilst they were in operation. 99 samples were taken; 6 were unsatisfactory, affecting three of the four pools.

Technical Training, Lectures, etc.

Two trainee public health inspectors completed their four-year course and, on passing their final examination, were appointed to the public health inspectorate. They were replaced by two trainees who were already on the staff, having previously been employed as technical assistants on work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The other two trainee public health inspectors were successful in the intermediate examination and proceeded to the third year of their course. The City College held a course for Meat Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods which was completed in July. Three of the successful candidates in the Meat Inspector's examination were appointed to the staff as Authorised Meat Inspectors, two having previously been on the staff as trainees in that field. A number of other lectures and talks were given to voluntary organisations.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

8 samples of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. All were reported satisfactory.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

113 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 98 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following Areas were represented:

	Dwelling- houses	Dwelling- house Shop	Licensed Premises	Population
Bull Close Road etc., Clearance Areas ..	23	1	—	52
Camp Road etc., Clearance Areas	94	3	—	225
Canterbury Place/Napier Street etc., Clearance Areas	136	3	1	338
Distillery Street etc., Clearance Areas ..	105	7	1	242
Old Palace Road/Home Street etc., Clearance Areas	60	4	—	140
West Pottergate etc., Clear- ance Areas	56	2	—	127

A Public Inquiry into the Vauxhall Street Re-development Area (Declaration of Unfitness) Order 1965 was held on 19th July, 1966. The following Orders were confirmed by the Minister:
 59-65 Rose Lane etc., Clearance Order, 1965.
 Rose Lane/St. John's Street etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964.

Individual Unfit Houses

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	15
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	16
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	3
4.	Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	7

House-building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:

(a)	By the Council	829
(b)	Privately	373

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,797
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	6,570
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,485
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	1,831
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	538
4.	Number of dwelling-houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	972

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority ..	693
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Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2.	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by local authority in default	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	152
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	134
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	18

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	15
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	16
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	3
4.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	10
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	17
6.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	8
7.	Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—
8.	Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—
9.	Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	7
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	1

3.	Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	—
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E.—*Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:*

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.. .. .	—
	Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1966 ..	42

F.—*Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order ..	3
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Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	4
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form “J”)	1
Certificates of disrepair issued	3
Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair..	3
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December ..	85
No. of licences in force at 31st December:	

(a) Dealer’s (pre-packed) milk licence:	
(i) Untreated	8
(ii) Pasteurised	73
(iii) Sterilised	47
(iv) Ultra heat treated	5
(b) Dealer’s Licence (Untreated)	1
(c) Dealer’s (Pasteuriser’s) Licence	1

Regular routine sampling of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out. The bacteriological results are as under:

		Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
Untreated ..	38	—	—	—	—	
Pasteurised ..	47	—	47	—	—	
Sterilised ..	—	—	—	1	—	

91 samples were tested in the office for milk fat content, and found satisfactory.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City, and no samples of liquid egg were taken for the purpose of the Alpha-Amylase test.

Poultry Inspection

No. of poultry processing premises	3
No. of visits thereto	64
Total number of birds processed	546,714
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.28 %
Weight of poultry condemned	4,725 lbs.

Turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers and capons are dealt with at these premises. The term "processing" in respect of these firms requires some elaboration. They all deal with turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers and capons, but in different ways. Establishment "A" kills, plucks, dresses and cooks, establishment "B" eviscerates only, whilst establishment "C" kills and rough plucks only.

Meat Inspection

There are two slaughterhouses in the City:

- (a) The City of Norwich Abattoir, Harford Bridges, Hall Road, operated by the Department;
- (b) the private slaughterhouse at Aylsham Road, operated by Messrs. G. E. & G. H. Pointer in connection with their wholesale business.

Details of animals killed and inspected:

Number inspected at:	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
Corporation							
Abattoir ..	6,187	674	70	14,634	21,381	42,946	20,501
Pointer's ..	216	14	165	12	44,246	44,653	22,410
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,403	688	235	14,646	65,627	87,599	42,911
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Condemnations of meat

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	10	2	10	16	156
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,363	421	4	412	7,248
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	21.44%	61.48%	5.95%	2.92%	11.28%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	13	2	—	—	1,440
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.20%	0.29%	—	—	2.19%

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	40	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	40	3	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Percentages of carcasses diseased:

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1952/56	%	%	%	%	%
(average) ..	33.69	32.59	1.62	8.29	8.24
1964 ..	12.80	25.40	7.70	1.05	10.49
1965 ..	13.45	28.80	8.40	1.01	12.34
1966 ..	21.44	61.48	5.95	2.92	11.28

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

1952/56					
(average) ..	9.71	18.60	0.22	0.0	2.51
1964 ..	0.13	0.35	0.0	0.0	1.9
1965 ..	0.40	0.33	0.0	0.0	2.03
1966 ..	0.20	0.29	0.0	0.0	2.19

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	2	694	288	—	2	—	—	45	—	2	272	262
Actinobacillosis	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Angiomatosis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	364	20
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bruising	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—
Cirrhosis	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	616	—
Congestion	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Contamination	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	240	—
Cystic	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus bovis..	—	792	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus ovis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Hepatitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Infarcts	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Inflammation	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	668	—
Injury ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Johnne's disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint-ill	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine taint	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Oedema	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	18	—	—
Parasitic (Includes milk spot, ascari, pentestoma, strongyli)	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	286	—	—	4,176	—
Pericarditis	—	36	—	—	—	1	—	38	—	—	1,873	—
Pericarditis, septic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Peritonitis	—	101	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	1	971	1
Peritonitis, septic..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy..	—	86	2	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	1,799	—
Pleurisy, septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	1	9	—	1	—	—	—	28	—	4	1,367	—
Pneumonia, septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Pyæmia	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	27	1	—
Pyelo-nephritis	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	73	—
Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Septicaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	3	—
Septic metritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,546	—
Tumour	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Uraemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	12	2,282	321	10	4	—	16	562	—	158	14,111	283

A Whole carcasses including organs. B Organs. C Meat (Pounds).

The total weight of meat condemned was approximately 45 tons.

Condemnation of unsound food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:

Meat	Fish	Cartons	Other Foods Tins	Packets
10 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb.	3 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	3,943	7,616	2,015

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs ..	8	3	—	—
Baby foods	—	1	—	—
Beverages	—	4	—	1
Bread and bread mixes ..	—	2	—	—
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	4	—	—
Cakes, pastries and biscuits ..	—	4	—	1
Cake and pudding mixes ..	—	3	—	2
Cereals, etc.	—	7	—	1
Cheese and cheese products ..	—	1	—	—
Colouring, flavouring and decorative materials ..	—	19	—	—
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	—	5	—	1
Cream and artificial cream ..	—	1	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange	—	1	—	—
Fish, fresh	—	1	—	—
Fish, smoked	—	2	—	—
Fish, tinned	—	6	—	3
Flour	—	3	—	—
*Fruit, fresh	—	14	—	—
Fruit, dried	—	7	—	1
Fruit, tinned	—	7	—	2
Fruit puddings and pie filling mixtures	—	7	—	—
Herbs and spices	—	3	—	—
Ice cream	—	1	—	—
Jam, marmalade and conserves, etc.	—	6	—	—
Jellies	—	2	—	—
Meat, raw	—	5	—	—
Meat, prepared	—	19	—	4
Meat products	—	19	—	3
Medicines and drugs ..	1	18	1	2
*Milk	—	2	—	—
Milk, goats	—	4	—	—

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk, tinned	—	7	—	1
Potato crisps and sticks ..	—	1	—	—
Sauces, pickles and condiments	—	8	—	1
Sausages	—	23	—	3
Soup	—	1	—	—
Sugar	—	1	—	—
Sweets and chocolate ..	—	13	—	1
Vegetables, tinned ..	—	4	—	—
Vinegar	—	3	—	—
Unclassified	—	2	—	—
	9	244	1	27

*The samples of fresh fruit were taken to establish the presence or otherwise of pesticide residues. Those of milk were obtained for the same purpose but as part of a national survey of this problem in which the Council had agreed to co-operate. This Authority's quota of samples for 1966 was two, and by local agreement (with the object of avoiding duplication) these were to be of milk. All were reported free of pesticide residues.

Three samples of assorted foods were purchased and examined in the office to ensure compliance with the Merchandise Marks Acts; all were satisfactory. In addition, visits were paid to premises, e.g. market stalls, to observe any possible contraventions of the Acts.

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number to which Regulation 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses ..	26	26	26	26
Butchers ..	128	128	128	128
Catering Establishments	297	293	297	296
Factories ..	25	25	25	25
Fried Fish Shops	50	50	50	50
Public houses ..	266	266	266	266
Grocers, confectionery and general ..	424	424	424	416
Wholesale grocers	15	15	15	15

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act:

	Ice cream	350
	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	134
(ii)	Milk and Dairies Regulations	
	Dairy premises on register	4
(iii)	Inspections of registered food premises	
	Ice cream	94
	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food and sausages	70
	Dairies and milk distributors	139

(iv) *Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations*

58 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:

Time taken to reduce methylene blue				Provisional Grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	..	..	..	1
2½—4 hours	..	..	..	2
½—2 hours	..	..	..	3
0 hours	..	..	..	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into grades 1 or 2.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	3	3	—	—	—
B	15	12	2	1	—
C	1	—	1	—	—
D	1	1	—	—	—
E	16	14	2	—	—
F	22	8	3	10	1

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

1,829 inspections of food premises were made and 288 notifications were sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

Food prosecutions

A butchery firm was prosecuted for exhibiting for sale black puddings which were unfit for human consumption. The magistrates dismissed the case.

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of air pollution

As participants in the National Survey of Air Pollution, the Council continued to co-operate with the Warren Spring Laboratory by taking daily measurements at five stations in the City.

Prior approval of furnace installations

20 applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and dealt with.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints regarding 16 alleged nuisances from noise were dealt with, which can be classified as follows:

Factory processes—

Machinery	5
Moving of goods	3
Loading/unloading of vehicles	3
Building operations—use of compressors	3
Car breaking	1
Playing of jazz musical instruments	1

Some of these nuisances could have been avoided had the persons responsible given sufficient thought, care and attention to the offending processes and their effect upon nearby residents. All the complaints were investigated informally and it was possible to effect some alleviation of the conditions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Statistics

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	12,418
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£2,795*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to the Tip	£2,287*
No. of cesspools at end of year	54
No. of pail closets at end of year	66

*These figures relate to the 1966/7 financial year.

Transport and other equipment

Collection vehicles	..	..	..	21
Cesspool emptiers	..	..	..	1
Night soil collection vehicle		..	..	1
Lorries ..	..	..	..	4
Vans ..	..	..	..	4
Bulldozers	..	..	..	2
Loading shovel ..	..	..	..	1

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The number of conveniences under the control of the Health Committee is as follows:

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets..	9
Structures containing gents' toilets only ..	3
Structures containing urinals only ..	3

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1966. This is the 59th Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

Schoolchildren on Register

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 19,577. This compares with 19,405 in 1965 and 19,195 in 1964. The figure for 1936 was 17,509.

School Medical Inspection

The findings of nutritional state of children at medical inspection was extremely satisfactory. In only 0.1% of those cases examined was it found to be unsatisfactory.

It is common place to say that the children of today are better physically than those of some years ago but it is worthwhile remembering just how much better. The following figures highlight the tremendous improvement. Viz:—

Year				Condition Unsatisfactory
1935	...	...	...	15.7%
1945	...	...	...	19.8%
1955	...	...	...	6.9%

Enuretic Clinic

This clinic continues to discharge a useful function but unfortunately the number of cases not improved by enuretic alarm treatment continues to be of the order of 20%. Some 107 cases attended this clinic during the year and the Department now has on loan to parents some 18 alarms.

Minor Ailments

Minor Ailment Clinics continued to be held on the same scale as last year. The numbers treated, however, are worthy of some comment. In 1965 a total of 6,848 defects were treated, the corresponding figure for the year under review was 5,425. These clinics were commenced in 1939 and the numbers showed a peak of 11,336 defects treated in 1957. The most dramatic reduction was the number of minor injuries treated (i.e. cuts, bruises, etc.)

the figure for 1966 was 970 against 1,730 for 1965. Last year I commented on the fact that in some respects Minor Ailment Clinics are a legacy of pre-National Health Service days. While this may well be a factor there also is a suggestion that school staffs are tending more to cope on the spot with very minor injuries. With the wider dissemination of basic general health knowledge this, I am sure, is a good trend.

The number of cases of Otorrhoea treated at Minor Ailment Clinics rose from an average of 32 for the preceding 4 years with an actual figure of 27 for 1965 to 42 in 1966.

The number of cases of Ringworm of scalp and body are also interesting. I append below the figures for previous years:—

Year			Scalp	Body
1920	...	...	372	140
1921	...	...	364	95
1922	...	...	220	72
1923	...	...	200	70
1924	...	...	176	72
1925	...	...	149	121
1926	...	...	197	167
1927	...	...	171	145

In 1928 apparatus for the X-ray treatment of Ringworm was installed in Churchman House and the figures immediately began to decline. The apparatus was actually scrapped just after the '39-'45 war and the figures for many years past have been in single figures. We do not know of any case of Ringworm of the scalp during the year and only 1 of Ringworm of the body. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 2 and 8 respectively.

Cleanliness

49,884 examinations for uncleanness were made in 1966 compared with 38,998 in 1965. 140 individual children were excluded during the year—the figure for 1965 being 71. This increase in uncleanness is perturbing. It is particularly perplexing when one realises that the schools mainly affected were in one sector of the City.

96 families were involved. The 140 children affected were of the following ages and sex:—

Age	Boys	Girls
4 years	2	5
5 "	7	15
6 "	5	11
7 "	4	11
8 "	5	10
9 "	4	12
10 "	1	10
11 "	1	8
12 "	1	6
13 "	4	9
14 "	3	4
15 "	—	2
TOTAL	37	103

Speech Therapy

The opportunity arose during the year to employ a second Speech Therapist, who commenced full time duties in September. This enabled some two dozen pupils of Parkside Special (E.S.N.) School to receive treatment as well as others at ordinary schools.

Infectious Disease

319 cases of Measles among school children were notified as compared with 731 in 1965.

The position with regard to Dysentery is not quite so satisfactory. It is well known that Dysentery tends to wax and wane and there are years when large numbers of cases occur. During 1966 583 cases of Dysentery among school children were notified to the Department. The figure for 1965 was 315. It is, however, gratifying to note that there have been relatively few cases notified during recent months.

A tremendous amount of school time was being lost in an attempt to control Dysentery by the exclusion of school children until they had 3 consecutive negative faecal results. There was no convincing evidence that this was really being very efficacious and at the beginning of the year the policy was changed. In consequence children having had Dysentery who are symptom free are now being allowed back to school after 14 days. We do, of course, follow up these cases until they produce 2 consecutive specimens at fortnightly intervals. The average period of excretion is of the order of 49 days.

School for Physically Handicapped

A part-time Physiotherapist commenced duties at the Clare School for Physically Handicapped Children in March, 1966. This Officer undertakes simple physiotherapy and remedial exercises for five sessions weekly. We were fortunate in being able to secure the services of a Physiotherapist as this does mean that a number of children can be treated on the premises without having to attend at the Physiotherapy Department of the local hospital.

Deaths of Schoolchildren

6 deaths of school children occurred in the previous year. None of these unfortunate children suffered a violent death and in that sense were unpreventable. The causes were Acute Bronchiolitis, Status Asthmaticus, Congenital Heart Disease, Bronchial Pneumonia, Wilms Tumour and Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia. It is encouraging to record that only 1 school child died during the year, this was an unfortunate 15-year-old, who developed Disseminated Lupus Erythematosus.

Provision of School Meals

58.3 children at the end of the year were partaking of school meals. This compared with 54.03 for 1965. The number of children drinking school milk fell slightly from 77.14 to 75.65%.

Conclusion

The report for the year under review is a record of sound preventative medicine amongst school children. It is, however, quite apparent that the time has now come when we should take a long hard look at routine school medical inspection.

Acknowledgment

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and of the Director of Education and his Staff, both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the School Health Service could not be maintained.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been, as before, an encouragement throughout the year.



Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22 E.
TEL. NO. NORWICH 22233 EXT. 300.

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

(1) (a) **STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE** (as at 31st December, 1966)

MEDICAL STAFF

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

CICELY R. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

STEPHANIE A. LAING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.C.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Lond.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.Obst. R.C.O.G. (Lond.),
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B. (B'ham), D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.A.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

DENTAL OFFICERS

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow).
Principal School Dental Officer.

A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Ed.)
School Dental Officer.

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Ed.).
School Dental Officer.

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S (Glas.)
School Dental Officer.
(2 vacancies)

(1) (b) SCHOOL HEALTH CONSULTANT SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Cardiac Clinic:—

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Clinic:

P. H. BEATTIE, M.D. (Aber.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.),

W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

P. J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Otorhinolaryngic Clinic:

Arrangements exist for the School Health Service to make appointments for MR. I. S. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O. and

MR. R. J. SELICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. to see cases at their clinics.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 19,577 compared with 19,405 at the end of 1965. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	19.	4050 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	16.	5369 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	4.	1102 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	13.	4968 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Mixed)	1.	690 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	900 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	830 girls in attendance at end of year

At the year end there were some 536 boys in the senior and 79 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 474 girls (seniors) and 176 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery School	...	111 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		90 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi- capped and Delicate Pupils		65 children in attendance at end of year
Educationally Sub – Normal Pupils	...	137 children in attendance at end of year

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1962 and later ...	301	98.3	301	8	34	37
1961 ...	898	96.1	897	12	89	100
1960 ...	298	93.6	296	10	24	33
1959 ...	114	84.2	113	1	8	9
1958 ...	1496	89.6	1494	40	111	147
1957 ...	337	86.0	337	19	27	45
1956 ...	57	75.4	57	2	14	15
1955 ...	537	73.7	537	19	47	65
1954 ...	607	67.9	607	33	55	87
1953 ...	194	53.6	194	5	38	42
1952 ...	594	20.2	594	15	44	58
1951 and earlier ...	848	18.0	848	47	69	112
Total L.E.A. Schools	6281	69.9	6275 (99.90%)	211	560	750
Non-L.E.A. Schools	221	71.0	220 (99.5%)	9	22	31
Grand Total	6502	70.0	6495 99.89%)	220	582	781

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Special Inspections ...	1071	1
Number of Re-inspections ...	2355	51
Total ...	3426	52

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1966**

(These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	23	30	21	28	58	46	102	104
5	Eye—								
	Vision	30	126	55	119	126	215	211	460
	Squint	19	16	—	2	2	26	21	44
	Other	2	3	—	2	3	12	5	17
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	3	29	2	12	9	56	14	97
	Otitis Media	6	52	—	2	5	26	11	80
	Other	1	9	1	2	—	1	2	12
7	Nose and Throat	18	127	10	15	23	148	51	290
8	Speech	11	30	—	2	11	21	22	53
9	Lymphatic Glands	3	34	—	2	3	13	6	49
10	Heart	7	14	1	9	10	39	18	62
11	Lungs	11	40	2	8	8	45	21	93
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	7	7	1	1	2	9	10	17
	Other	6	93	7	18	45	215	58	326
13	Orthopædic—								
	Posture	—	3	1	11	1	21	2	35
	Feet	14	42	7	20	24	98	45	160
	Other	2	62	5	47	10	100	17	209
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	2	1	2	—	5	6	9	7
	Other	1	7	—	6	4	11	5	24
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	—	2	18	5	110	4	128	11
	Stability	7	111	2	39	21	147	30	297
16	Abdomen	3	10	1	6	5	20	9	36
17	Other	4	11	2	34	14	60	20	105

**Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools**

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin ...	14	—
5	Eye—		
	Vision ...	89	5
	Squint ...	6	—
	Other ...	1	1
6	Ear—		
	Hearing ...	147	33
	Otitis Media ...	25	2
	Other ...	10	1
7	Nose and Throat	44	7
8	Speech ...	8	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	—
10	Heart ...	4	1
11	Lungs ...	6	3
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia ...	5	—
	Other ...	27	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	Posture ...	2	—
	Feet ...	10	3
	Other ...	8	3
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy ...	2	—
	Other ...	6	1
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	41	3
	Stability ...	28	4
16	Abdomen ...	1	2
17	Other ...	13	6

**Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools**

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
5	1	—	—
9	7	—	—
1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—
3	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—
1	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
5	5	—	—
—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—
1	2	—	—
—	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—
3	3	—	—
—	—	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURETIC CLINIC

A special clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters is held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 107 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and only 3 were thought to be so maladjusted that they required to be referred to the Educational Psychologist. In all other cases the cause of the wetting was considered to be due to failure of early training, or mild emotional disturbance insufficiently severe to warrant full scale Child Guidance Clinic investigation. Correct training requires considerable patience and coaxing. Anger worsens the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. Use of the alarm bell system has continued, and the apparatus has been loaned to 58 children during 1966.

The following is a statistical summary for the year :—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Referred to Educational Psychologist	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1961	M	1	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	1	1
1960	M	—	1	—	5	6
	F	—	—	—	4	4
1959	M	2	2	—	4	8
	F	2	—	—	2	4
1958	M	1	—	—	10	11
	F	2	2	—	4	8
1957	M	6	—	1	6	13
	F	3	2	—	1	6
1956	M	3	—	1	7	11
	F	1	1	—	2	4
1955	M	1	—	—	6	7
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1954	M	—	—	1	4	5
	F	—	1	—	—	1
1953	M	—	—	—	3	3
	F	2	—	—	1	3
1952	M	3	—	—	3	6
	F	—	—	—	1	1
1951	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	M	17	3	3	49	72
	F	12	6	—	17	35

The table above shows the result for the year under review. Some children respond to treatment in a matter of a few months, in others a cure is effective after perhaps eight or nine months and some children we do not seem to be able to help. From the table which follows below this latter is something of the order of 20%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961.

This is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not Improved
5	1	1	—
6	12	—	4
7	4	3	5
8	19	3	8
9	10	1	3
10	10	1	2
11	4	3	2
12	6	4	1
13	8	3	3
14	4	1	—
15	—	1	1
Total	78 (61.0%) (56 boys, 22 girls)	21 (16.4%) (16 boys, 5 girls)	29 (22.6%) (21 boys, 8 girls)

This table records individual children, of whom 9 boys and 3 girls had become dry after using the alarm on a previous occasion but later relapsed. Of these, 5 boys and 2 girls again became dry after the second issue and the condition of 4 boys and 1 girl was improved.

There were also 6 boys and 2 girls who, having made little or no progress after using the alarm on a previous occasion, were given a further trial when older. Of these, 1 boy and 2 girls became dry after the second issue, the condition of 3 boys was improved and of 2 boys not improved.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, nineteen in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated :—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	1	1
Impetigo	—	—	1	1
Scabies	11	—	11	22
Acne	—	162	3	165
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts)	32	552	20	604
Plantar Warts	145	432	8	585
Minor Injuries	8	962	—	970
Septic Sores	9	157	2	168
Other Skin Diseases	21	2471	47	2539
Blepharitis	—	76	1	77
Conjunctivitis	—	26	—	26
Other Minor Eye Defects	1	182	—	183
Otorrhoea	—	6	36	42
Other Ear Defects	24	13	38	75
Defects of Nose and Throat	1	13	53	67
Enlarged Glands	—	—	2	2
Other Defects	—	121	86	207

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 9.15 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

A clinic is also held on alternate Wednesdays at 1.30 p.m., conducted by an Ophthalmic Registrar. This additional clinic is necessary in order to keep the number on the waiting list to a minimum.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

132 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	286
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	1109
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	24
Total ...	1419
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	484
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	12

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 51 school children (including 11 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	1	5
Ventricular Septal Defect	—	15
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	1
Pulmonary Stenosis	1	2
Aortic Stenosis	—	3
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	2
Innocent Systolic Murmur	8	2
Cardiac Enlargement	1	4
Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	1
Cardiomegaly	—	1
Coarctation of Aorta	—	4

47 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities. 3 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 debarred from all organised physical activities.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otitis media who attend schools near the centre of the city may be treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

13 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 5 cases which had recurred.

No children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, but 6 received treatment at the District Minor Ailments Clinic.

36 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital Specialists.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years :—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1966	—	6	36	42
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40

(b) Tonsillectomy 1959–66

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained,

1959	...	...	323	1963	...	...	200
1960	...	...	368	1964	...	...	270
1961	...	...	313	1965	...	...	276
1962	...	...	255	1966	...	...	318

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1965 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
3 years	1	—	1
4 ..	6	2	8
5 ..	32	36	68
6 ..	55	56	111
7 ..	31	23	54
8 ..	20	10	30
9 ..	7	14	21
10 ..	2	10	12
11 ..	3	6	9
12 ..	—	4	4
Total	157	161	318

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained :—

	Entrants
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	1964
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	156
No. referred from previous year	22
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	87
—In one ear only	36
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	39
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	16
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to School Medical Officer for testing	135
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	37
—In one ear only	28
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ...	59
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	11

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Special classes for partially hearing children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid considerably facilitates the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

The classes are in the charge of a Teacher of the Deaf, who undertakes auditory training and speech training of partially hearing pupils, as well as giving guidance to parents of deaf children not yet of school age. Boys and girls discharged from the special class are visited by her periodically at their own schools in order to ascertain progress. Furthermore she attends the Otologists' clinics at the hospital.

During the year 2 boys and 1 girl commenced attendance at the special classes. 1 girl returned to full term attendance at a secondary modern school and 1 boy was admitted to Tewin Water School Welwyn, Herts.

At the end of 1966 5 boys and 2 girls were in full time attendance, including 1 boy from a County school by an arrangement with the Norfolk County Education Authority.

5 other boys (including 3 under school age) were receiving regular training either at home or at school; 11 boys and 8 girls (including 1 boy and 2 girls under school age) were receiving periodic help, and 19 boys and 12 girls were being kept under observation.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	35
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	318
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	20
Received other forms of treatment ...	184
Total ...	557
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1966 ...	6
(b) In previous years ...	33

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

17 children attending Primary Schools and 14 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 13 Primary School Children and 3 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
faulty Posture ...	2	—	2	1	4	1
flat Foot ...	4	—	4	—	8	—
claw Toe ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
intoeing ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
genu Valgum ...	4	—	3	1	7	1
outward Curvature of Tibia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
talipes ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
paralysis due to Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
spastic Paralysis ...	1	8	—	—	1	8
spina Bifida ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
pseudo Hyper-trophic Muscular Paralysis ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous ...	3	1	4	—	7	1
Totals ...	17	14	13	3	30	17

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	47
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	45
Total ...	92

RINGWORM

No. of Schoolchildren Treated

		By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	...	—	—	—
Ringworm Body	...	—	1	1

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very light one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Hewett School.

Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	49884
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
	(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	140
	(ii) by Medical Officers ...	Nil
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
	(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
	(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	7
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e)	Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	1
(f)	Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	44
(g)	Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	95

Of the total school child population, 0.71% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 2.63% in 1965.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 105 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

At the end of the year two Speech Therapists were employed by the local Education Authority for a total of nineteen sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 191 school children and 21 children under school age treated during the year :—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	11	28	39	18.4	10	25.6
Cleft Palate ...	—	7	7	3.3	—	—
Spastic ...	—	2	2	0.9	—	—
Dyslalia ...	42	37	79	37.3	22	27.8
Nasal Speech ...	3	2	5	2.3	1	20.0
Delayed Speech	17	15	32	15.1	6	19.0
Sigmatism ...	10	5	15	7.1	1	6.6
Indistinct or Fast Speech ...	8	7	15	7.1	6	40.0
Other ...	12	6	18	8.5	4	22.2

At the end of the year 140 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 46 other cases were under observation. 3 new cases were awaiting appointments.

A total of 2,834 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 153 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year, 105 Primary, 115 Secondary and 25 Special School Children and 12 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

144 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 3,032.

94 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables below :—

Source	No. of New Cases Referred
Local Education Authority	38
Chief Welfare Officer re Juvenile Delinquency ...	1
Parents and Friends	8
General Practitioners	28
Norwich Juvenile Court	14
Children's Officer	5
	94

Reason for Referral	Girls	Boys	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness &c.)...	9	10	19
Habit Disorders & Physical Symptoms (Disorders of sleep, movement, speech, incontinence, &c.)	1	13	14
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, sex difficulties, &c.)	11	29	40
Juvenile Delinquents	7	7	14
Educational Difficulties (Backwardness, daydreaming, school failure &c.)	1	1	2
For Special Examination (To determine regarding placement —autism, subnormality, &c.) ...	2	3	5
	31	63	94

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

Dental Staff

One School Dental Officer resigned at the end of January. In spite of frequent advertising the vacancy thus created was not filled. As a result the effective strength was only just over four dental officers.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

Due to the shortage of staff it was not possible to maintain the high level of dental inspection in the schools, with a consequent decrease in all forms of treatment, but it is becoming increasingly evident that more and more children are having treatment under the general Dental Service, and it is now exceptional in many schools to find really neglected teeth.

Dental Health Education

Close liaison was maintained with the Health Education Organiser and posters were displayed at the schools and in the dental clinic waiting room. Chairside instruction in oral hygiene, etc., has been given by the dental officers when required, and time is allowed at infant inspections for advice to parents on the care of their children's teeth.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1966

(a) Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1328	1110	198	2636
Subsequent visits	1407	1838	281	3526
Total visits	2735	2948	479	6162
Additional courses of treatment commenced	197	126	8	331
Fillings in permanent teeth	1143	2228	411	3782
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1063	34	—	1097
Permanent teeth filled	957	2008	384	3349
Deciduous teeth filled	986	32	—	1018
Permanent teeth extracted	95	347	56	498
Deciduous teeth extracted	1074	500	—	1574
General anæsthetics	556	275	17	848
Emergencies	273	89	8	370

Number of pupils X-rayed ...	138
Prophylaxis	222
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	816
Number of teeth root filled ...	4
Inlays	—
Crowns	3
Courses of treatment completed	2531

(b) *Orthodontics*

Cases remaining from previous year	55
New cases commenced during year	34
Cases completed during year	19
Cases discontinued during year	13
No. of removable appliances fitted	56
No. of fixed appliances fitted	3
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	13

(c) *Prosthetics*

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	1	—	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	5	7	3	15
Number of dentures supplied	5	8	4	17

(d) *Anaesthetics*

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers ... 848

(e) *Inspections*

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	13525
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	784
Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment	9117
Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment ...	5642
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ...	571
Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	383

(f) Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	1422
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	183
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...			3

(g) Children under 5 years of age who attend no School

First visit	...	...	...	...	64
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	26
Total visits	...	...	...	...	90
Additional courses of treatment commenced				...	6
Fillings	...	...	...	...	52
Teeth filled	...	...	...	...	45
Teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	81
General anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	48
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	28
Number of patients X-rayed	...	...	...	...	1
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	—
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	37
Courses of treatment completed			...	...	61

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1966

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non. Resp. T.B.	Cases	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis
		Cases		Contacts Excluded										
		Cases	Carriers											
Alderman Jex	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road	491	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Avenue Road	657	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Bignold	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Blackdale	267	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Bluebell	512	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Bull Close	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Catton Grove	468	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cavell	270	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Clarkson	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Colman Road	702	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
Crome/Stuart	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dowson	465	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Earlham	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
George White	391	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	—
Gurney	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Heartsease	1245	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Henderson	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Lakenham	1608	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Larkman Lane	674	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	169	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Nelson Street	238	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Norman	571	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—

Thorpe Hamlet ...	479	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Tuckswood ...	228	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Wellesley ...	192	—	—	—	—	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wensum View ...	331	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
West Earlham ...	618	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	1	—	—
Woodside ...	694	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Clare Special ...	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkside Special ...	137	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Earlham Nursery ...	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
City of Norwich ...	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Blyth School ...	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hewett School ...	690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Notre Dame ...	650	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Norwich School ...	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals for 1966* ...	19577	—	—	—	—	61	319	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	583	1	—	—
“ “ 1965 ...	19405	—	—	—	—	82	731	1	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	315	—	—	—
“ “ 1964 ...	19195	—	—	—	—	66	279	58	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	2	—	—
“ “ 1963 ...	19338	—	—	—	—	79	837	24	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	158	9	—	—
“ “ 1962 ..	19771	—	—	—	—	69	140	26	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	106	38	—	—
“ “ 1961 ...	20574	—	—	—	—	75	1064	31	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	46	1	8
“ “ 1960 ...	20253	—	—	—	—	72	309	147	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	342	9	—	—
“ “ 1959 ...	20387	—	—	—	—	169	474	42	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	10	17	2	4

* In addition there were 6 cases of Pneumonia and 7 cases of Scabies.
The above figures are exclusive of cases occurring at Private Schools, the current year's figures for which are given on page 128.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 11 cases of Measles, 1 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Whooping Cough and 12 of Dysentery were notified.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

81.9% (83.3% in 1965) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows :—

	Total No. of Tests Initiated	Positive No.	Cases % of completed Cases	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	816	31	3.9	735
Older school children	664	36	5.7	584

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows :—

No. of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1639	1287	352	1191	53	43

Of the 53 children who gave positive reactions 36 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. 17 were found to be normal following X-ray or further Heaf test.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 215 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1,044 were given the fourth dose. Oral vaccine was used.

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1966.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
A	Blind Pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	Deaf Pupils ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	1	—	2	—	35a	31a	—	—	31
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	—	—	76	56	4b	4b	1b	2	62
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy ...	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	6
G	Maladjusted Pupils ...	2	—	1	—	3c	1b	1e	—	1
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	—	1	13	7	1b	—	5d	—	8
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech ...	—	—	—	—	78	27	—	—	27
J	Delicate Pupils	3	1	19	15	1b	1b	1e	1e	18
	Total ...	10	7	111	80	123	66	8	3	156

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys and 2 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.
- (b) On waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (c) At Hostel for Maladjusted Children.
- (d) Includes 4 boys being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (e) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1966 :—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	4	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf ...	—	3	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Partially Hearing	1	—	Tewin Water School, Welwyn, Herts.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	—	—	—
Epileptic ...	—	2	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Stockwell Hall School, Billericay, Essex.
	1	—	Rectory School, Cheveley, Newmarket.
	2	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
	1	—	Colne Cottage Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped	—	1	Hawksworth Hall Spastics Assessment Centre
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	1	—	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
	1	—	St. Dominic's Hambleton, Surrey.
	1	1	Eden Hall, Bacton, Norfolk.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

42 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 3 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	42
Source : Head Teachers ...	...	...	35
School Health Service ...	...	...	4
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	...	3
Re-examinations ...	...	...	3

Recommendations, following examination :	Boys	Girls
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	22	14
Ordinary School and re-examination later ...	1	—
Re-examination later (unfit for school meantime) ...	—	1
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre) ...	2	3
Re-examination later (under school age) ...	2	—

In addition 11 boys and 11 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Community Care ...	9	10
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	1	1
Fit to return to Ordinary School ...	1	—

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year ...	37	23
Number admitted during the year ...	2	4
Number left during the year ...	4	3

	Boys	Girls
Transferred to Parkside Special School ...	—	1
Transferred to Partially Hearing Class ...	—	1
Left School ...	4	1
Number on Register at end of year ...	35	24

Also 2 boys and 1 girl by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma ...	4	5
Fibrosis of Lung ...	1	—
Collapse of Lung ...	—	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint ..	—	1
Arthrogryphosis ...	—	1
Paralysis after Poliomyelitis ...	—	1
Other ...	1	—
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy ...	4	1
Spina Bifida ...	2	—
Epilepsy ...	—	2
Muscular Dystrophy ...	3	1
4. General.		
Unsatisfactory General Condition ...	5	8
Congenital Defects ...	4	—
Behaviour Problems ...	2	2
Schonlein's Disease ...	1	—
Ectodermal Dysplasia ...	1	—
Speech Defect ...	1	—
Partially Sighted ...	1	—
Partially Hearing ...	2	—
Christmas Disease ...	1	—
Heart Disease ...	1	1
Physical Immaturity ..	1	—
	35	24

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent or likely to be absent from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 6 boys and 1 girl were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects :—

Boys : Gross Maladjustment; Fracture of Femur; Fracture of Tibia; Osteomyelitis of Left Ankle and Foot; Talipes (post operative); Undescended Testicle causing pain on walking.

Girls : Asthma.

In addition 7 boys and 7 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects :—

Boys : Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Spinal Curvature (post operative); Fractured Left Humerus and Right Femur; Fractured Left Hip-joint; Fractured Right Tibia; Injured Right Hip-joint; Monarticular Rheumatism.

Girls : Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joint (post operative); Anteversion of Femoral Necks (post operative); Congenital Shortening of Right Leg (post operative); Arthrogryphosis (post operative); Disseminated Lupus; Large Cystic Astrocytoma; Juvenile Rheumatism.

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There was one recorded death of a child of school age compared with six in the previous year. The cause of death was:—

Girl :

Aged 15 years. Disseminated Lupus Erythematosus.

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 58.3 and 75.65% take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Clare Special School for

Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated on 1st August, 1947, by the Ministry of Food provides that one pint of milk daily at 4d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year 670 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

470 children were involved in 178 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 118 children involved in 47 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(12) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 130 members of the School Meals Staff had investigation of a full history, and a recent X-ray report.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 65 students, prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year, and 163 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(14) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to, and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 363 examinations were carried out under these byelaws.

VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

Voluntary Aid Societies

Training, Talks and Film Shows have been organised for Voluntary Aid Societies throughout the year. A very happy relationship exists between the members of the Corps and the Voluntary Societies.

Training

Training for all members of the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Corps has been conducted each week throughout the year. The classes were moderately well attended and two volunteers passed the Advanced level in the section. 23 passed the First Aid requalifying examination during December.

Comments

The Ambulance and First Aid section has suffered more than any other section from the delay in the issuing of details for the Home Office reorganisation of the Corps. This obviously was the reason for a drop in attendances and the recruiting of volunteers.

A recent local reorganisation of the section seems to have created more enthusiasm and attendances are rising.

IX — APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VENEREOLGY NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

New cases attending the clinic of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital numbered 694 compared to 541 in 1965. Syphilis or Gonorrhoea accounted for 156 (134). Total attendances were 2,708 (2,108). These figures correspond to the trend shown by the Ministry of Health returns for those attending clinics in England and Wales.

Syphilis

Two cases of infectious syphilis were treated, one a male resident in Norwich whose contact was treated elsewhere, the other a female resident in Norfolk.

Four cases of late or latent syphilis were treated, two resident in Norwich and two in Norfolk.

Four cases of congenital syphilis were treated. All were resident in Norfolk, two being under 15 years of age.

Yaws

Two West Indians received treatment for inactive yaws which had initially been treated in childhood.

Gonorrhoea

New cases increased from 129 to 146. Male cases accounted for 92 (85) and female 54 (44 including child of 6)

TABLE 1—New cases of Gonorrhoea.

Age	Male	Female	Total 1966	1965
Under 16	—	2	2	1
16—17	2	9	11	10
18—19	14	9	23	21
20—24	29	19	48	39
25 and over ..	47	15	62	57
Total	92	54	146	128

The 15–19 age group in the males increased from 14·6% of the total to 17% but the proportion in the same age group in females showed a decline from 46·5% to 37%.

Two male and two female patients failed to respond to standard treatment and required re-treatment.

Four male and one female patient were re-infected in the year under review.

TABLE 2—Residence of new cases of Gonorrhoea.

Age	Norwich		Norfolk		Suffolk		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 16 ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
16—17 ..	2	4	—	5	—	—	11
18—19 ..	6	8	8	1	—	—	23
20—24 ..	15	11	10	7	4	1	48
25 and over ..	25	9	22	6	—	—	62
Total ..	48	33	40	20	4	1	146

Of the 54 female cases, 27 were single, 16 married and 11 separated or divorced. The promiscuous female infectious pool contains the primary contacts. Accurate information is often withheld by the patient but from the history given table 3 is compiled.

TABLE 3—Female cases of Gonorrhoea.

	Single		Married		Separated	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Under 20 ..	15	3	1	—	1	—
20—24 ..	4	5	—	6	2	2
25 and over ..	—	—	4	5	3	3
Total ..	19	8	5	11	6	5

In addition to the primary contacts treated there remains a large promiscuous pool of female gonorrhoea as shown by table 4.

TABLE 4—Place of Infection of Males with Gonorrhoea.

			1963	1964	1965	1966
In locality of clinic ..	..		70	59	48	62
Outside clinic area ..	..		15	11	22	29
Unknown ..	..		11	11	15	1
Total ..	..		96	81	85	92

Non-gonococcal Urethritis

New cases numbered 81 (70). This included 2 cases of Reiter's Syndrome.

Other Genital Conditions Requiring Treatment

New cases increased from 131 to 190. This included 33 cases of infestation with pediculosis pubis, 15 male and 18 female cases.

Conditions Requiring No Treatment after screening tests increased from 206 to 265. Of these 137 were male and 128 female.

Health visitors, probation officers and social workers have been responsible for patients attending. Contact tracing is very disappointing, but routine screening of patients with social rather than medical indications produces results. Of the 32 patients referred from Bramerton Remand Home, one was treated for gonorrhoea and 12 required treatment for some other genital conditions.

(The figures in parenthesis relate to 1965).